

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Zhivkov Reports to BCP National Conference 20 Apr	C 1	1/A5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Apr]		
More on Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit's Visit	C 34	1/C10
Ecevit Comments on Talks	C 36	1/C12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Premier Strougal Departs for USSR	D 1	1/C14
Ponomarev-Led Friendship Delegation Arrives 4 May	D 1	1/C14
Husak, Strougal Attend Soviet Envoy's Reception	D 1	1/C14
Chnoupek, Jordanian Crown Prince Hold Talks	D 1	1/C14
Lenart Attends Antifascist Union Congress	D 2	1/D1
Slovak Paper Reviews State of Slovak Economy	D 2	1/D1
[SMENA 28 Apr]		
Briefs: Color Television Figures	D 2	1/D1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Visits Karl-Marx-Stadt, Addresses Workers	E 1	1/D2
Fischer, Puja Sign Cultural, Scientific Accord	E 1	1/D2
ADN Reports on Naumann's Visit to Belgrade	E 2	1/D3

HUNGARY

Council of Ministers Meeting Reported	F 1	1/D4
MTI Reports Talks Between Puja, GDR's Fischer	F 1	1/D4
Ma:othy Receives Indian Youth Federation Leader	F 1	1/D4
Gyenes Departs on Bulgarian Trip, Invited by BCP CC	F 2	1/D5
MAGYAR HIRLAP Notes Soviet-PRC Border Talks	F 2	1/D5
Briefs: Lao Delegation Leaves; Delegation to Costa Rica	F 2	1/D5

POLAND

Newspapers Comment on Brezhnev's PRG Visit	G 1	1/D6
Gierek Meets Journalists, Discusses Trade With West	G 1	1/D6
Militia Conducts Large Operation Against 'Criminals'	G 2	1/D7
Jaroszewicz Receives Algerian Housing Minister	G 2	1/D7
State Council Ratifies Accords, Appoints Ambassadors	G 3	1/D8
Paper Discusses Orientation of New Afghan Regime	G 3	1/D8
[SLOWO PONSZECFNE]		

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Inaugurates Two Exhibitions in Bucharest	H 1	1/D9
Burtica Receives Turkish Trade Minister	H 1	1/D9
Austria's Benya Receives Romanian Parliamentarians	H 1	1/D9

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito Receives Message From Jordan's Husayn	I	1	1/D10
More on Milos Minic's Tour of Far East Countries	I	1	1/D10
Talks in Cambodia	I	1	1/D10
Message for Tito	I	2	1/D11
Stopover in Burma	I	3	1/D12
Minic Arrives in India	I	3	1/D12
Meets With President Reddy	I	4	1/D13
Meeting With Vajpayee	I	4	1/D13
PLO Officials Continue Visit to Belgrade	I	5	1/D14
Talks With Djuranovic	I	5	1/D14
Qaddumi, Abu Mayzar Depart	I	5	1/D14
Vidic Chairs LCY Session on International Relations	I	6	1/E1
Government Assemblies Elect New Officials	I	7	1/E2
Kosovo Assembly Members	I	7	1/E2
Macedonia Assembly Officials [BORBA 29 Apr]	I	8	1/E3
Vojvodina Assembly Members	I	9	1/E4
Vlajkovic Reelected Head of Vojvodina Presidency	I	9	1/E4
Dapcevic Addresses Vienna Interparliamentary Session	I	9	1/E4
New Trade Protocol Concluded With PRC	I	12	1/E7
Cuban Envoy Meets With Serbian Republic President	I	12	1/E7

MAY 16 1978

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ZHIVKOV REPORTS TO BCP NATIONAL CONFERENCE 20 APR

AUE91940Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Apr 78 pp 1-4 AU

[Apparent text of report read by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, at the national party conference on 20 April 1978, entitled: "On the Perfection of the Socialist Organization of Labor and the Planned Management of the Economy"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, delegates to the national party conference, dear guests, in accordance with our party statute, the BCP Central Committee has decided to convene the present national party conference in order to submit for discussion a few basic problems, the solution of which is a necessary prerequisite for implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and for accelerating our overall socioeconomic development. In analyzing the successes and shortcomings of the work connected with the implementation of the strategic slogan for high efficiency and high quality in the economy and in other areas of social life, the BCP Central Committee concluded that the crucial, key problems to be discussed at the national party conference are the questions of the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the economy.

As you know, the BCP Central Committee decision to hold the national party conference met with an enthusiastic response and the unanimous support of the communists and of the widest strata of working people. For several months the workers, agricultural toilers, and engineering-technical cadres analyzed and discussed the state of labor organization and the planned management of the economy in enterprises, agro-industrial complexes and in building projects. Thousands sent letters to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board and to the editorial boards of other newspapers, as well as to television and radio. They also sent letters directly to the BCP Central Committee and the government revealing existing shortcomings and weaknesses, and they submitted proposals and recommendations of a specific and general character.

The wide interest in questions of labor organization and in problems of the planned management of the economy eloquently shows that the BCP Central Committee acted correctly in placing these questions on the agenda of the national party conference. At the same time this interest represents another brilliant confirmation of the working people's great political and civic consciousness; a confirmation of their profound interest in the accelerated construction of a mature socialist society and their self-confidence as masters of all the achievements that have been accomplished and are still being accomplished in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Allow me, comrade delegates, now before I begin with the presentation of the problems, to express on your behalf the most sincere gratitude to the communists and to all working people not attending the conference for their participation in the conference work, as well as for their valuable ideas and proposals.

I--The Decisions of the 11th BCP Congress Are Being Successfully Implemented

Comrades, the problems submitted for discussion at the present national party conference do not demand a thorough analysis and comprehensive evaluation of the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress. This will be the task of our next congress. Today we are just drawing a brief balance on the work accomplished in the last 2 years.

1--Party Activities in the Area of International Relations

Comrades, the development of the international situation following the 11th BCP Congress fully confirmed the party's general stand on building favorable external conditions for constructing a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as the evaluations of the basic trends of international politics.

The essence of international life throughout this period was characterized by a complicated intertwining of two opposite trends. On the one hand, mainly under the influence of the peace-loving Leninist policy of the USSR and of the other socialist community countries, the process of political detente continued to develop, although with certain deviations, and the principles of peaceful coexistence are being consolidated. On the other hand, the imperialist circles are intensifying the arms race and material preparation for war is intensifying.

Despite the efforts by the opponents of detente the idea that there is no other sensible alternative is increasingly being confirmed. Detente is becoming a lasting international factor; a factor that is increasingly influencing the course and character of world events.

Throughout the previously mentioned period the processes of a further shift in the balance of class and political forces on the world scene to the advantage of the democratic and revolutionary forces in the world and to the advantage of socialism continued. The great successes achieved by the socialist states and by the workers and national liberation movement have created new opportunities for an expansion of the worldwide revolutionary process.

The socialist countries continued to unrelentingly increase their economic potential at a stable rate; they continued to successfully implement their plans for socialist and communist construction. The industrial production of the CEMA states increased by 5.9 percent in 1976 and 6.4 percent in 1977, and their national income increased by 5.4 percent in 1976 and 6 percent in 1977. On the basis of a dynamic and well balanced development of social production the real incomes of the population in these countries are increasing and their living conditions are improving. The law-governed rule of real socialism is manifesting itself to an ever increasing extent in these factors: This rule provides for simultaneously insuring the accelerated development of productive forces and the satisfaction of the working people's increased material and intellectual needs.

World developments show that the 11th BCP Congress correctly evaluated the expansion of the universal revolutionary process as well as the irreversible upsurge of socialist society and the positive changes that occurred in international relations; changes which are taking place under conditions characteristic of capitalism in the seventies. These conditions imply the interaction and intertwining of cyclic and structural processes of economic crisis, including also the crisis of domestic and foreign policy and ideological crisis. Such processes are taking place against the background of a further intensification of the total crisis of capitalism.

After the serious crisis of overproduction in the 1973-75 period, a crisis which caused colossal losses amounting to approximately \$400 billion for the United States alone, the capitalist economy entered a period of relative restoration and of an unstable upsurge. Nevertheless, coming out of the crisis is an unusually prolonged and difficult process. The upturn is quite irregular, unstable and accompanied by a number of interruptions and even setbacks by inflation, constant increase in prices, and high unemployment, as well as by acute monetary crises. [paragraph continues]

The increase in the industrial production rate in 1977 was less than half that in 1976: the increase in Western Europe was half that of the United States and Japan. In 1976 inflation was 16.5 percent, and last year, in 1977, it was 9 percent. According to bourgeois statistical data, the total number of unemployed in 1977 reached 17 million people, or twice that in the period preceding the crisis.

The deep disturbances in the mechanism of the worldwide capitalist economy continue to exist. Within the last 2 years capitalism was most acutely confronted with the following dilemma: On the one hand, the necessity of artificially stimulating the economy in order to increase profits and reduce unemployment, and on the other, the inevitable danger that this might provoke even greater inflation.

The contradictions existing among the three basic centers of capitalism--the United States, the EEC, and Japan--are being further exacerbated. Under the new historical conditions the struggle for markets among the imperialist giants is being waged with the methods of state-monopolistic capitalism mainly in the monetary-financial and foreign trade sectors. The unrestrained movement of hundreds of billions of so-called "floating" dollars is disturbing economic life and increasing the capitalist world's dependence upon U.S. imperialism. The policy of reducing imports and expanding exports is being conducted with increasing determination; protectionism has assumed unprecedented proportions compared to the entire postwar period.

The practice of shifting the basic burden of the crisis onto the shoulders of the large, working people's masses exacerbates even more the social contradictions and exerts a further negative impact on the political atmosphere in the capitalist world. The intensified ideological-political crisis affects the government institutions and deeply undermines the basic ethical norms. The "crisis of confidence" as regards the overall political system of imperialism, corruption in high political circles, and political gangsterism are even more widely expanding.

We have recently been witnessing a number of new manifestations of the exacerbating contradiction between the goals of imperialist foreign policy and the constantly shrinking opportunities for their implementation.

Comrades, the development of the international situation following the 11th BCP Congress once more confirmed the correct Leninist foreign political line conducted by the states belonging to the socialist community, and new victories were achieved in international relations by this policy line. The basic principles and goals of this policy--the transformation of detente, peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation into an irreversible process and the establishment of a lasting and democratic peace throughout the world--these goals and principles are approved and supported by ever expanding circles throughout the world. As in the past, today too the main force of development along the disarmament path is the CPSU and the USSR, the socialist community; it is the vital strength and the influence of our class, democratic and peace-loving foreign policy.

Whenever we state with satisfaction the fact that detente remains the prevailing trend in interstate relations, we cannot fail to take into consideration that the international situation has become more complicated in a number of aspects.

The actions of reaction and militarism are the main source of these difficulties. The most powerful nucleus of these forces is the military-industrial complex in the United States and in other NATO countries. These forces are constantly increasing their military budgets and are creating new types and systems of weapons, including mass destruction weapons such as the neutron bomb. They provoke international conflicts in various parts of the world and interfere in the domestic affairs of sovereign states.
[paragraph continues]

The line adopted by the new U.S. administration halts and causes setbacks in the development of U.S.-USSR relations, which is of decisive importance for detente in the world. It is fanning the antisocialist and anti-Soviet campaign in the West. The forces of reaction are going beyond the limits of ideological struggle and are transforming it into "psychological war" directed against socialism. Disregarding the cases of true mass violations of human rights occurring in the capitalist world, they are launching a noisy, demagogic campaign in support of certain deviators in some socialist countries, dissidents who have betrayed their motherland.

This unrealistic policy line, which is also dangerous to the cause of peace, overtly manifested itself also at the Belgrade meeting. At the same time, however, in Belgrade too, thanks to the well-coordinated and energetic efforts of the socialist countries, a sensible, realistic policy line prevailed. The attempts by the United States and certain NATO countries to revise the Helsinki CSCE final document and transform it into an instrument for interference in the socialist countries' domestic affairs failed. The Belgrade meeting has definitely contributed to the cause of peace and security.

The most important and most urgent task now is to halt the armaments race and engage in a broad front towards detente in the military sector as well. In order to accomplish this task the Soviet Union recently submitted realistic and constructive new proposals. In recent years the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have submitted dozens of proposals aimed at disarmament, at the consolidation of security and cooperation in the world.

At the present stage of development it is particularly important to overcome the obstacles imposed by the United States and successfully conclude the SALT II negotiations. All nations are interested in the success of these negotiations, which are likely to produce a true, basic change along the path of military detente.

We hope that the forthcoming special UNGA session devoted to disarmament will proceed in a businesslike spirit and will become an important stage in preparations for a universal disarmament conference at which decisions binding the states will be coordinated.

The struggle for peace, for understanding and cooperation among peoples is a task of primary importance, a task of vital importance; it is the main strategic task. To insure peace and security is a task of universal, humanitarian, and global importance. This task demands real deeds, not words. This is why the speech recently delivered in Vladivostok by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was welcomed with approval by worldwide public opinion. We would like to believe that in the West as well realism and statesman-like wisdom will prevail so that we may engage in concrete measures to limit the arms race, so that we may engage in measures serving the interests of peace and the destinies of the present and future generations.

As for us, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future conduct most actively a policy of consolidating peaceful coexistence, a policy of detente in the political and military sphere, a policy of transforming peaceful coexistence into an irreversible process.

Comrades, following its 11th congress, the BCP continued to base its foreign policy on the further development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, as well as on the relations between Bulgaria and the other states of the socialist community. Bulgaria contributes to consolidating the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization and actively participates in CEMA activities.

Considerable expansion and intensification of Bulgaria's cooperation with the fraternal countries has been achieved. Talks were conducted with party and government delegations from the GDR, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Mongolia. A new factor in our economic relations with the countries of the socialist community is the elaboration of basic trends toward specialization, production sharing and integration in the 1980-90 period.

Our party works to develop and strengthen Bulgaria's comprehensive cooperation, based on equal rights, and friendship with those socialist states not participating in CEMA and in the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization.

Loyal to its revolutionary traditions, the BCP devotes particular attention to developing the invigorating friendship and comprehensive drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The visit by the Bulgarian party and government delegation to the Soviet Union in May-June 1977, as well as the talks with the Soviet party and state leaders, and with Comrade Brezhnev personally, the cordial meetings with the Soviet people, all these events became a triumph of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and marked a new step forward along the path of its development. Vast new opportunities are opening for bilateral cooperation due to the general scheme of specialization and production sharing in material production up to 1990, which is now being worked out between the two countries.

From the rostrum of the national party conference we declare with firm conviction: The BCP will also in the future continue to devote its main attention in party-political, ideological, economic, cultural and defense activities to the constant care for consolidating and intensifying fraternal Bulgarian-Soviet friendship; it will work indefatigably for a more intense, organic drawing closer together between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the great Soviet Union.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria continues to expand its relations with the developing countries. Useful contacts have been established with a number of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Relations of traditional cooperation are being developed between Bulgaria and Algeria, Iraq, Syria, the PDRY, and other Arab countries, between Bulgaria and the PLO, Iran, and India. Also under the complicated, new political and military conditions in the Middle East we reaffirm our support for the Arab peoples' struggle. The comprehensive, just settlement of the conflict demands that the Israeli forces withdraw from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, so that the irrevocable rights of the Arab peoples, including their right to create their own state, can be guaranteed; so that the right to independent existence for all states involved in the conflict can be guaranteed. We are convinced that the main path leading toward liquidating the conflict is through the Geneva conference, in which all interested sides should participate.

Our country's relations with Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Nigeria, the People's Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Benin, and other African states were further developed. We continued to give assistance to the Ethiopian revolution, as well as to the patriotic forces of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Bulgaria is expanding considerable activities in developing its relations with the capitalist states, basing itself on the principles of peaceful coexistence and in the spirit of the agreements set forth in the Helsinki final document. Many initiatives were taken to further raise the standards of cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural areas.

The BCP devotes particular attention to the situation in the Balkans. Socialist Bulgaria has set and still sets constant examples of understanding and good neighborly relations in this area. [paragraph continues]

Adopting a realistic and responsible approach to the Balkan problems, our country thinks that under the present conditions existing on the peninsula, the only correct path to further consolidating and developing cooperation among the individual Balkan states is the path of expanding and intensifying bilateral relations in the political, economic, and cultural areas.

We attach particularly great importance to comprehensively developing our country's relations with our socialist neighboring countries--the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Our comprehensive cooperation with Romania is successfully expanding and intensifying. Progress was also marked in political contacts, economic cooperation and cultural relations with Yugoslavia. In our relations with Greece and Turkey mutual trust continues to assert itself. Stable progress in economic and cultural cooperation has been made.

The worldwide communist and workers' movement is on the upsurge. Its influence on international events and the present and future of mankind is increasing. In recent years, despite certain differences of opinions within this movement, it asserted itself even more soundly as a vanguard in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world; as the most influential political force of our time.

The festive celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution has become a powerful demonstration of the strength of real socialism, of the strength represented by the worldwide army of communists and by the democratic and progressive movements in the world.

We state with regret that the present Chinese leaders continue their struggle against detente and disarmament. They are promoting an overt, anti-Soviet policy, and are intensifying political, economic, and even military relations with the most reactionary circles of imperialism. They are trying to enter a political alliance with rightwing revisionism in the struggle against the international communist movement. This policy is in contradiction with the interests of progressive movements throughout the world. It is also in contradiction with the interests of the Chinese people themselves. The normalization of relations between China and the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries will be welcomed by all progressive and peace-loving forces of mankind.

The BCP is developing its relations with the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of unity, independence, and equal rights. For us, internationalism has always represented a dialectical unity of each party's responsibility towards the workers' class and toward the people of their own country on the one hand, and of responsibility toward the common communist cause on the other. The task of consolidating the cohesion of the worldwide communist movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is now assuming exceptional importance, because this actually is a struggle for the strength and future of our movement.

As a result of our further achievements in building a mature socialist society and a consistent Leninist foreign policy, the international prestige of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has increased even more and its influence in international life has been even more enhanced. The BCP will also in the future promote a line of consolidating the unity and comprehensive cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries, a line of rallying the international communist and workers' movement as well as all progressive and democratic forces for an expansion of the worldwide revolutionary process, a line of asserting lasting peace throughout the world.

2--The Party's Struggle for Efficiency and Quality and for Further Building the Developed Socialist Society

Comrades, in our internal development the characteristic trait of the period following the 11th BCP Congress is the struggle by the party and the working people for more fully revealing and utilizing the advantages and opportunities of our social system, for the achievement of the direct historical task; that is, building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

What does a most general review of our 2-years' work reveal?

FIRST--An essential expansion of the material-technical base of socialism which is the determining prerequisite for our further, comprehensive progress.

SECOND--The strategic slogan on "efficiency and quality--quality and efficiency" which is being unrelentingly implemented in practical life.

THIRD--The successful implementation of the party line on an increasingly full satisfaction of the people's material and intellectual needs.

FOURTH--The achievement of new successes in the sectors of science, arts and culture, in enhancing the role of ideological work for an increase of the socialist consciousness and socialist activities of the working people in further improving the socialist way of life. The people's moral-political unity has been consolidated.

In the 1st and 2d year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan we achieved a higher absolute increase of industrial production, of capital investment construction and of the means for new social measures as compared to any other year. At the same time, without diminishing the attention devoted to quantitative accumulations, the party devoted its efforts to the achievement of qualitative changes in the material and intellectual life of our society which determine our further progress.

The successes of the further accelerated construction and development of THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF SOCIALISM are of decisive importance for the comprehensive implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress. In the last 5 years over 25 billion leva of capital investments were implemented--this is as much as throughout the entire period since the beginning of the First 5-Year Plan and including up to 1968.

The basic funds of the national economy which amounted to 48 billion leva at the end of 1975 exceeded 61 billion leva at the end of 1977. The basic production funds for the same period increased from 32.5 billion leva to 42 billion leva. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan basic funds amounting to 3.7 billion leva were invested. In 1976 these investments increased to 4.5 billion leva, and in 1977 to 5.5 billion leva.

The task of an unrelenting improvement of the scientific-technical level of production, the task of a consistent industrialization of all national economic branches, all these tasks are being successfully implemented. In accordance with the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress dynamic and progressive structural changes continued in the economic sector.

Industry is increasingly asserting itself as a leading national economic branch, in which more than half of the material production funds are being concentrated at the present moment. [paragraph continues]

Last year, 1977, approximately 57 percent of the national income as against 53.5 percent by the end of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period (according to comparable prices) was obtained in the industrial branch. The industrial branches which are of decisive importance for structure and which are the exponents of technical progress, such as machine-building, electrotechniques and electronics, chemical industry, energy and others have rapidly developed. The relative share of the production with the highest quality evaluations is increasing.

The line of modernization and reconstruction of basic plants has already become reality. In 1977, 68 percent of the capital investments assigned to material production have been used for modernization, reconstruction and expansion. This is a great success which also shows a change in the consciousness and activities of the cadres.

The material-technical basis hitherto constructed, which is tremendous compared to our country's size, contains inexhaustible resources and opportunities for an even more dynamic future development on a long-term basis. This material-technical basis is one of our great successes. It represents a historical achievement of the party's April line, an achievement of the people's creative efforts, an achievement of our people who were able to overcome the difficulties of a stormy economic development.

The results of the last two years confirmed that the STRATEGIC LINE OF POLICY AIMED AT HIGH EFFICIENCY AND HIGH QUALITY is being systematically and consistently implemented.

A rapid growth of the national income and of social labor productivity was achieved. The average annual, absolute national economic income within the first 2 years of this 5-year plan amounts to over 900 million leva (according to preliminary data). The absolute growth for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan alone is higher than the entire national income obtained in 1950. In 1971 the average per capita national income was 1213 leva. In 1975 this amount had increased to 1618 leva. This shows, that within 6 years, this index, which is of exceptionally great importance for our country's economic power, has increased 43 percent. In addition to this, we must note that the increase of the 2 last post-congress years has been achieved entirely at the expense of increasing social labor productivity. This is a remarkable new step forward along the path of implementing the party line of comprehensive intensification of national economy. High rates of economic growth and the active participation of our country in the international division of labor have produced a prompt increase in our foreign trade exchange. The fact that, in 1978 for example, the share of our foreign trade exchange, compared to the total national income, represents 73.8 percent, is significant in this respect.

The integration of our country's relations with the CEMA member-countries and with the Soviet Union in particular are developing with great success.

The successes achieved in our country's socioeconomic development represent a solid basis for the implementation of the PARTY'S DECEMBER PROGRAM ON IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARD. We should not and do not forget that the main target of economic development in all sectors of life in our country is man himself, man's material and cultural well-being and prosperity and the comprehensive development of human personality. Despite the unfavorable conditions created by the raw material and energy crisis in the capitalist world and despite the increase of prices on the international markets, the measures envisaged by the party's December program are being consistently implemented. Within the last 2 years the real income of the population continued to increase while the social consumption funds in 1977 were 408 million leva more than the means assigned for this purpose in 1975. [paragraph continues]

Per capita consumption has increased as regards food and household appliances and the daily life services have expanded. The tasks of further improving the health protection activities and recreational opportunities as well as further satisfying the needs for children's establishments and educational institutions are being successfully implemented.

Considerable attention and efforts are being devoted to the solution of the HOUSING PROBLEM, which is one of the crucial problems of our party's social policy. Within the last 2 years a total of 144,090 housing units were built. In fulfilling this year's plan, envisaging the construction of 82,600 housing units, we will have built as many housing units within the three years of the current 5-year plan as were built throughout the entire Sixth 5-Year Plan period. This is doubtless a success. It is, however, necessary to devote much greater effort to this task. It is necessary, by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, to build as many housing units as are necessary to enable each family to live in a separate housing unit and, by the end of 1990, every member of a family should have his own room. In implementing this program we will be one of the countries having successfully resolved this important social question.

THE MAIN CONCLUSION DRAWN FROM THE BALANCE OF ACHIEVEMENTS IS THE FACT THAT WITHIN THE LAST 2 YEARS THE APRIL LINE OF THE PARTY AND THE LINE OF THE POLICY ADOPTED BY THE 11TH BCP CONGRESS HAVE BEEN UNRELENTINGLY AND CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED. CONSIDERABLE NEW QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE CHANGES HAVE BEEN PERFORMED IN OUR COUNTRY ALONG THE PATH OF BUILDING A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND IN CREATING PREREQUISITES FOR A GRADUAL TRANSITION TO COMMUNISM. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE BCP, OUR PEOPLE ARE DEVOTING THEIR EFFORTS, THEIR CREATIVE SPIRIT AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE TO THE FURTHER CONSTRUCTION OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL BASIS OF SOCIALISM, THEY ARE IMPROVING AND FURTHER DEVELOPING THEIR MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE, THEY ARE CONSTANTLY ENHANCING OUR COUNTRY'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE.

Comrades, allow me, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, to express the most sincere gratitude to all communists, to the united agrarians, to the workers' class and to the working peasants, to the leading and executive cadres, to the scientists and cultural workers, to our entire people for their selfless labor in the struggle to implement the party's socioeconomic policy in practical life, in the struggle to build a developed socialist society in our country.

THE 1976 JULY PLENUM OF THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREATLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THESE SUCCESSES. The lasting significance of this plenum lies above all in the fact that the plenum has determined the basic practical methods of consistently applying the Leninist principles in the social policy sector, that the plenum has implemented a strict order of conservation and high efficiency in using the country's manpower, material, and financial and currency resources; and in the fact that the plenum has appealed to all people and the entire party to manifest merciless criticism and self-criticism as regards shortcomings in the material production sector and in all spheres of social life.

Our party voiced severe criticism against existing shortcomings at the July plenum not because the economic policy had suffered a failure and not in order to cast doubt upon or revise and change the general line followed by the party. This line is correct and was confirmed by life itself. The July plenum and the measures following it were dictated by one concern and one goal, namely: to more and more successfully implement the tasks outlined by the 11th BCP Congress to more fully take advantage of the opportunities and advantages of the socialist system, to give a new, strong and accelerating impetus to our socioeconomic development. The BCP is a Leninist party and criticism as well as self-criticism for our party represent powerful weapons and efficient methods for a constant improvement of life, society, of the collective and of the individual.

As a result of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, the party, in the spirit of the decisions adopted by this plenum, accomplished tremendous organizational and political work in all spheres of social practical tasks. The elaborations of the concentration and specialization of production which were made on the basis of the so-called multiple goal-oriented approach, under a territorial and branch aspect, proved particularly promising. The first results of this work have been produced. At the same time, however, we must expressly stress that our achievements in this field are nothing but a positive beginning. Now, in reviewing the past period, we must see not only the successes but also the shortcomings, the unresolved problems and the difficulties. We must definitely admit that on a central, as well as on a local scale, work is not always being accomplished in a manner which conforms with the decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee.

Of course, whenever we mention difficulties and shortcomings we take into consideration the fact that we are living and working in a complicated foreign economic atmosphere. Frosts, dry winds, droughts, and hailstorms also had a negative effect. Considerable damage was caused by earthquakes. However, if we try to explain the unsatisfactory implementation of the tasks assigned by the plan in the case of numerous ministries, okrugs, economic organizations, agro-industrial complexes, combines, and enterprises with objective reasons alone we would be committing a grave error.

Mainly due to subjective reasons, as a result of shortcomings and mistakes that had been allowed to occur, a number of contradictions appeared in our development. These are contradictions between the tremendous opportunities and reserves existing in the socialist social system and their incomplete or inefficient use; contradictions exist between the real opportunities offered by scientific-technical revolution and their use which is far from sufficient; contradictions exist between the degree of socio-economic development and the degree of general and specialized training of cadres at all levels. It is to the credit of the Politburo and the BCP Central Committee that in a timely fashion they have uncovered and analyzed these contradictions and that they have directed the attention and efforts of the communists and the entire people at overcoming such contradictions.

I WOULD SAY THAT THE UNCOVERING, AS WELL AS THE OVERCOMING OF THE CONTRADICTION THAT APPEARED BETWEEN THE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING ECONOMY, THE INCREASINGLY COMPLICATED RELATIONS IN PRODUCTION AND NON-PRODUCTION SPHERES AND THE OBJECTIVE DEMANDS OF PLANNED, WELL-BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE CONSIDERABLE LAGGING IN THE LABOR ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING SECTOR ON THE OTHER, IS OF EXCEPTIONALLY GREAT SIGNIFICANCE.

As you know, in recent months a frank discussion was held in the party and among all working collectives, and concrete actions were taken in order to overcome this contradiction in individual sectors of our life. This work of tremendous importance for our present and future must, by all means, be concluded with success.

THIS IS WHY THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECIDED TO CONVENE THIS NATIONAL CONFERENCE AT WHICH THE PROBLEMS OF PERFECTING SOCIALIST LABOR ORGANIZATION AND THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY AS DECISIVE FACTORS FOR ECONOMIC INTENSIFICATION AND FOR HIGH EFFICIENCY AND HIGH QUALITY, FOR FURTHER INCREASING THE PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY AND FOR THE FURTHER CONSTRUCTION OF A MATURE SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA MUST BE DISCUSSED IN A COMMUNIST MANNER, WITH PARTY STRICTNESS AND IN DETAIL.

II--On an Exemplary Socialist Organization of Labor at the Present Stage of Development

Comrades, I do not think that it is necessary to make a detailed analysis of the draft theses of the national party conference which were distributed to you in advance. Allow me only to briefly dwell on certain crucial problems.

The approval with which working people in our country welcomed the memorandum to the Politburo and the practical measures which were already taken in connection with accomplishing the tasks in this field are showing that WE ARE PROCEEDING ALONG A CORRECT PATH AND THAT THE LINE OF POLICY WORKED OUT BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RIPE NEEDS OF OUR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Of course, it would be absolutely incorrect to assert that the party Central Committee only now raises questions connected with perfecting labor organization. In our practical work we are unrelentingly following Lenin's instruction stating that the increase of labor productivity and in this connection (and for this reason) its higher standard of organization is the main prerequisite for the victory of the new social system.

Under the present circumstances of economic intensification, of the struggle for high quality and efficiency in our comprehensive activities, LABOR ORGANIZATION IS ASSUMING A SIGNIFICANCE OF EXCEPTIONALLY GREAT IMPORTANCE. The effectiveness of our economic policy will depend to the greatest extent upon the extent to which we will be able to introduce an exemplary labor organization into all spheres of work. NOW, THE PERFECTION OF LABOR ORGANIZATION HAS BECOME A POLITICAL TASK OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE.

Hitherto, the socialist organization of labor, in many cases, was discussed from a limited aspect only, or mainly, as from the aspect of the organization of human labor. Of course, this is an important aspect of labor organization, in particular, if we take into consideration the fact that the decisive role among the three elements of production is played by human labor, which according to Marx, is "putting into motion" the tools and instruments of labor. This, however, does not exhaust the essence of the labor process. The qualitatively new element is the fact that we are now raising the questions of socialist labor organization in a COMPREHENSIVE MANNER, AS A DIALECTICAL UNITY OF THE THREE ELEMENTS OF THE LABOR PROCESS, SUCH AS: THE EXPEDIENT ACTIVITY OF MAN, OR OF LABOR ITSELF, THE ARTICLES OF LABOR AND THE MEANS OF LABOR.

An important characteristic of socialist labor organization at this stage is its COMPREHENSIVE CHARACTER. Hitherto the perfection of labor organization was being mainly carried out from the position of a certain enterprise, from the position of a certain, individual production. Now this process must COMPRISE ALL SPHERES AND ACTIVITIES, ALL STAGES OF REPRODUCTION, AND ALL ECONOMIC LEVELS.

1.--On a Comprehensive Perfection of Socialist Labor Organization

Comrades, THE FIRST QUESTION UPON WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO DWELL IS THE QUESTION OF THE MEANS OF LABOR AND OF THEIR MOST EFFICIENT USE.

As we have noted, our country has already created a material-technical basis which is tremendous compared to the size of our country. The party is now promoting a line of MODERNIZATION AND RECONSTRUCTION of the existing production capacities. This enables us to raise the technical and technological standards of production on the one hand and, on the other hand, to increase the effectiveness of social production with less capital investments. For the first time a norm was set during the Seventh 5-Year Plan--that approximately 70 percent of the total amount of capital investments should be assigned to modernization, reconstruction and expansion of the existing production capacities. This policy is correct and we will also continue to follow it in the future.

It is an unchanging demand of modernization and reconstruction that it should be implemented at a contemporary technical and technological level. Such is the position we should adopt in expanding plants and in building new ones. At the same time we must wage a struggle against the harmful practice of building new projects and using obsolete technical equipment and outdated technological methods.

An important problem directly linked to the socialist organization of labor is the problem of HOW TO MOST FULLY USE THE EXISTING PRODUCTION CAPACITIES.

Despite the fact that this question has been raised for years, I must report to the conference that in a number of ministries, pools, enterprises and agrarian-industrial complexes there is much talk about increasing the shifting and using the working time, but there still are no significant results. The use of the basic equipment working time in the various industrial branches with interrupted production is 55-75 percent. In the construction branch this percentage is even lower. If the annual production of one tractor (equaling 15 horsepower) in 1960 was 6,420 decares, in 1971 it dropped to 4,650, and in 1976 it was only 4,170 decares. The use of transportation means and other machines is similar. The efficiency of the shifting in industry and construction also cannot satisfy us.

The task is to introduce in the near future, in every place where we have enough raw materials and the production process is secured, two and three shifts of working time, within a utilization period for the equipment of a 6-7 day working period and this should be introduced under the conditions of a 5-day working week. The basic and decisive combines and enterprises for the national economy must introduce the three-shift system. As far as the area of services is concerned, the correct approach is to work in two shifts, the working time being coordinated with the free time of the citizens.

Naturally, the introduction of the three shift schedule creates many problems for individual families and especially for mothers, as well as problems related to working conditions in the night shift. However, we cannot ignore the fact that at the present stage of the production capacities development and the state of the technical and technological development of production in our country, we have no other possibility and no other choice. The problem now is to take all necessary measures for settling the production and social everyday life questions which emerge and to facilitate the night work as much as possible.

The sharp increase of the shifting efficiency and working time use is most closely connected with MAINTAINING AND REPAIRING THE MACHINES, SETS AND EQUIPMENT. The situation here is even more alarming because, first, the planned repairs are not being implemented in a timely and qualitative manner and the necessary expenditures for repairs are not being planned and, second, because the technological regime of the equipment use is being violated. As a result of this, there are frequent wrecks which take not only machines and sets but also whole units and shops out of production. The equipment is being prematurely worn out physically because of poor maintenance. PRESERVING AND MAINTAINING THE EQUIPMENT MUST BE THE CONSTANT CARE OF THE PLANNING ORGANS, AS WELL AS EVERY WORKER AND PRODUCTION LEADER OF THE PLANT.

THE MAINTENANCE OF INSTRUMENTS AND WAREHOUSES also occupies an important place in the production organization. Here also the work must be organized in two and three shifts according to the basic production.

THE SECOND QUESTION related to perfecting the socialist organization of labor is the one about SAVING RAW MATERIALS, OTHER MATERIALS, ENERGY AND FUEL. We are facing a real paradox. Every year we import huge quantities of oil, natural gas, coal, ore, metals, chemicals and many other products. Yet, because of significant shortcomings in production organization and, first of all, in setting the quotas for using the raw materials, other materials, fuels and energy for the production of one production unit and because of applying still imperfect methods, we have many more material expenditures than the industrial countries, which have large natural resources. In addition, we still suffer from inadmissible losses because of rejects. In 1977 alone, there were 75 million leva worth of rejects in industry, which is double the quantity allowed by the norms. All this leads to raising the cost of production.

The exploitation of natural resources is generally very expensive. A huge investment of modern equipment and technology is needed, as well as time for constructing the necessary capacities. This compels us to even more energetically extract all components from the ore and to begin a thorough use of all natural resources. Now, in nonferrous metallurgy, which is very developed in our country, we extract about 10-15 components from the ore, while it is possible to extract 16-17. The question with the other sources of raw material is similar.

To use this we must also add the poor, I would even say PRIMITIVE USE OF SECONDARY RAW MATERIALS AND WASTE. We still cannot shake the old and rooted concept maintaining that the rational use of secondary raw materials and waste is the realm of the poor man and the poor countries. Nonsense. The use of secondary raw materials and waste is an exceptionally important management concept. It is not by chance that the industrial countries richest in natural resources have created an entire system for their collection and use.

The fact that the material expenditures are 75 percent of the prime cost of industrial production turns the economical and effective use of raw materials, other materials, energy and fuels into a decisive factor for its decrease.

What is necessary?

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE ECONOMIC USE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES MUST BE TRANSFERRED FIRST OF ALL TO THE SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE AND ORGANIZATIONS, TO THE UNITS FOR DEVELOPING PROJECTS AND TO THE TECHNOLOGICAL AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENTS OF THE COMBINES, POOLS, AND ENTERPRISES. Now we have first of all entrusted the workers' class with this task. The production collectives and the workers' class cannot save more than 10-15 percent. The rest must be solved by the new constructions and methods. The struggle for the economic use of material-energy resources must start with this. From now on the requirements for raw materials, fuels and energy for the separate articles and for the enterprise and economic organization should be set on the basis of technological charts, as well as constructional and project documentation.

THE THIRD QUESTION of the comprehensive perfection of the socialist organization of labor is the SAVING OF WORK. This question is closely connected to the level of equipment and technology, but even at the present level in our country if the organization of labor is placed upon a really scientific basis then no less than one-third of the workers and specialists in the material production could be directed to other spheres and activities.

Let us take for instance SIMULTANEOUS WORK ON SEVERAL MACHINES. This is a progressive form of labor organization, consolidated in our practice and allowing the sharp decrease in the work required to produce a certain product. Putting forward the task of a broad introduction of simultaneous work on several machines, we take into consideration the fact that this cannot happen everywhere at once. Everything depends on the concrete conditions. However, there are preconditions for its application not only in the light industry where there are rich traditions, but also in many other industrial branches and especially in machine construction.

The role of the "general workers" increases under the contemporary conditions. IN THIS CONTEXT IT IS NECESSARY TO DECISIVELY EXPAND THE VOLUME OF THE COLLECTIVE FORMS OF LABOR ORGANIZATION EVERYWHERE where there are objective conditions.

Our experience shows that the brigade organization is now the main form of labor organization. In the brigade there are much better conditions for combining the workers' qualifications and the equipment requirements, to increase their ability of work, their creative activity, strictness, responsibility and discipline for achieving the general result. [paragraph continues]

This requires the BROAD DISSEMINATION OF EXPERIENCE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRIGADE ORGANIZATION AND SIMULTANEOUS WORK ON SEVERAL MACHINES IN INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, THE INTRODUCTION OF ACCELERATED TRANSPORTATION IN THE ORE INDUSTRY AND GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH WORK, AS WELL AS THE INTRODUCTION OF COMPLEX BRIGADES IN PRODUCTION. The hitherto existing brigade organization has many weaknesses; the responsibility is not sufficient and the rights, too, are insufficient. The working and technological discipline is low, there is no consistent brigade report, and so forth.

The task now is TO PROGRESS FURTHER FROM HERE, TO CONSOLIDATE THE BRIGADE AS THE BASIC UNIT OF THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKERS' COLLECTIVE AND TO TURN IT INTO A MOTOR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR HIGH EFFECTIVENESS AND QUALITY, THROUGH DEVELOPING EVERYTHING POSITIVE IN THE BRIGADE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR. This requires the solving of many social, economic and other questions, the creation of the relevant material-technical and qualification preconditions, and so forth.

THE BRIGADE ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING must be introduced without any delay, so that the responsibility for the final result of the collective's activity increases. Afterwards, one must take into consideration the compensation for the labor itself and the enhancement of incentive for the brigades. The brigades should be allowed to get rid of lazy and undisciplined workers. Simultaneously they must broadly develop the preparation of young workers and the vocational training movement.

THE STANDARDIZATION OF LABOR must be placed on a new quality basis. The current system is incorrect and must be categorically abandoned. The present quotas have already stopped playing a role in measuring the work. The fact that last year more than 73,000 industrial workers did not fulfill their quotas, while 120,000 overfulfilled theirs by 150, 200, and over 200 percent cannot be accepted as normal. A new approach is needed. The labor quotas must be set on the basis of the technological charts and projects for the separate articles, by broadly introducing and using elaborations of standardized character.

A KEY QUESTION OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PERFECTING THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATION OF LABOR IS THE DECISIVE INCREASE OF THE CONSCIOUSNESS AND DISCIPLINE LEVEL.

The strengthening of the socialist discipline of all sorts--working, technological, production, planning, contractual, and so forth, is dictated by the intensive relations of the national economy, which are constantly becoming more complicated. It also depends on the production pace, as imposed by modern technology and more elaborate methods. Bringing the discipline abreast with these requirements--this is now an exceptionally topical task. It is high time to understand that the interest of society and each of its members requires that, simultaneously with increasing the work for intensifying the socialist consciousness, we must also start to apply cohesive measures in relation to those who violate discipline. It is high time to understand that all of us--big and small leaders and all workers--must cease to be tolerant towards such people and phenomena and understand that such tolerance is not an act of care for the man but something that corrupts man, something which does him a "favor" at the expense of the collective and society. In short, this is like a celebration at somebody's expense.

It is necessary to develop the movement for work by the working collectives ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN CODES OF EXEMPLARY SOCIALIST DISCIPLINE as well as to apply other forms of creating exemplary order and high organization.

Those are, comrades, the main trends and factors of further perfecting the socialist organization of labor in the very production collectives where millions of people, workers and specialists are implementing in life the congress' instructions to our party.

2--Consistent Application of the Multiple Goal-oriented Approach Is an Important Factor of Further Perfecting the Organization of Labor.

Comrades, the question of the socialist organization of labor cannot be confined to the separate production collectives only, regardless of their importance. Therefore, as is already known, for 2 years already we have applied a new approach of production specialization and concentration which we conditionally named a multiple goal-oriented approach. It allows us to perfect the socialist organization of labor within the entire framework of our national economy and to reveal new reserves for increasing the social productivity of labor, not only of the individual branches, pools, combines, and enterprises, but also in the entire country as a whole.

THE APPLICATION OF THIS APPROACH IS ESSENTIALLY AN ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT QUESTION OF DECISIVE IMPORTANCE FOR OUR SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. ITS APPLICATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY POSES SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

FIRST the production concentration and specialization, as a strategic question of our development, must be implemented in a new manner: with smaller capital investment, shortened terms and increased effectiveness.

SECOND the scientific-technical achievements must be introduced in an accelerated pace not only in the individual enterprises but also in all specialized enterprises connected to the production sharing process--in other words, in the already formed branches of production.

THIRD specialization and concentration themselves cannot cause a multiplying effect. What is necessary is profound transformations in the organization of labor in the enterprises. We still encounter difficulties in achieving this effect because the work in this direction is still incomplete.

Many economic ministries and departments have produced good formulas for solving the problems of specialization and concentration in the channeling of production. Consistent conditions are being created for optimal specialization and concentration of national economy rank, as well as for the broad standardization of the produced articles, elements, components and aggregates. This allows the economic units to gradually introduce the large series and mass production, to apply progressive methods and technology by starting with planning and the production of components and aggregates and finishing with the final products. But now we face the more difficult task: to coordinate the organization of labor with the performed elaborations.

THE MULTIPLE GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH HAS THREE ASPECTS, WHICH ARE MUTUALLY INTER-RELATED AND SUBJECTED TO ONE BASIC TASK--ACHIEVING MAXIMUM EFFECT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ENTIRE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

Branch production--in accordance with its character--is implemented through elaborations WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL BRANCHES. Thus, in machinebuilding for instance, a branch is being formed which will satisfy the country's need for foundry articles, forges and supporting elements. The existing capacities for these articles, which are being produced in about 250 plants and enterprises, will be concentrated in 33 enterprises. By increasing the specialization of their production, one of the most difficult problems of machinebuilding--the problem of the castings--will be solved. This, of course, does not mean that there will be no more specialized foundries for large and unique castings. They will continue to exist. However, the main foundry products will be produced in this specialized branch, which will be constructed until the end of this 5-year plan. The question of branch production in the other branches of machinebuilding, chemistry, power supply and all other branches of the material sphere is similar.

IN THE TERRITORIAL ASPECT the multiple goal-oriented approach allows us to better clarify the problems of the territorial deployment of the production capacities. It showed us that large problems cannot be solved within the framework of only one okrug, combine or ministry. We have formed a better vision of the COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC PARCELING as a result of the territorial elaborations. Six specialized regions are scheduled to be formed on the basis of combining the branch specialization and concentration with the territorial one. In these regions, activities will be concentrated for which there are the best local conditions and from which the highest effect for the country will be achieved. Thus, the northeastern region, which encompasses Varna, Tolbukhin, Silistra, Ruse, Shumen, Razgrad and Turgovishte okrugs, will become a center of ship construction, transportation, machinebuilding and the major chemical and silicate industry, and--in the area of agriculture--it will be the center for grain, animal, and wine production. The southwestern region, which includes Sofia City and Sofia, Pernik, Kyustendil and Blagoevgrad Okrugs, will concentrate metallurgy, investment machinebuilding, electronics and electrotechniques, as well as grain and husbandry production and tobacco and fruit growing.

The use of the territorial elaborations in preparing this year's plan already produced the first results. Thus a larger concentration of construction was achieved. More than 50 percent of the capital investments in the production sphere are in practice concentrated in 7-8 construction sites--Pernik, Kremikovtsi, Burgas, Varna-Devnya and so forth. In addition, a possibility of better use of the production capacities was achieved and thus the capital investments sharply decreased.

The initially envisaged capital investments for 1978 have been reduced by 500 million leva while the capital investments envisaged for the entire 5-year plan have been reduced by approximately 2 billion leva. Opportunities have been created to reduce the number of projects to be commissioned in 1978 alone by 1,400. In addition to this, we must stress that by far not all reserves have been exhausted in this sector.

The perfection of socialist organization of labor is also connected with a third aspect, the so-called INTENSIFYING EFFECT. Such an effect is obtained by arousing new demands among the consumers after the achievements obtained in one sector are spread to other spheres of social life. As a result of this, the multiple goal-oriented approach gives us the opportunity to not only more fully and efficiently resolve the problems of satisfying needs, but this approach also becomes a stimulating effect for new demands; a stimulating promoter in organizing new varieties of production.

3--Socialist Organization of Labor and Further Development of Foreign Economic Relations

Comrades, as is known, our economy has an "open" character. Exports and imports are playing a great role in the development of productive forces, as well as in satisfying the material and intellectual needs of the people. The very fact that the share of foreign trade exchange of goods in 1978 compared with the national income amounts to 74 percent speaks for itself of the considerable influence international division of labor has on our national economy.

THIS DEMANDS THAT INCREASING CARE BE DEVOTED TO THE PERFECTION OF SOCIALIST LABOR ORGANIZATION IN OUR FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND IN THE WORK OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS IN INSURING THE RESOURCES FOR EXPORTS AND IMPORTED GOODS THAT ARE IN DEMAND. Labor organization must, to the greatest extent, contribute to an improvement of the exports and imports structures. It must contribute to improving the competitive qualities of our goods on the international markets and to closing all outlets, even the smallest ones, which permit the draining of our foreign currency.

The energy and raw material crisis in Western countries and the increasing prices on the international markets are objective factors exercising a negative influence on our economy. As a result of this, insuring the country's foreign currency balance is increasingly becoming a task which most seriously faces not only the Politburo and the Central Committee but also the government, the State Planning Committee and the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This task must become the task of millions of working people in our country, the task of each enterprise, combine, economic organization, the task of each okrug, ministry, and department, in all spheres of national economy, and above all in the material production sector. This task demands that we should by all means insure the planned export resources, that we must most thriftily assign foreign currency means for imports and that we should improve the foreign currency balances.

It is necessary to expand a comprehensive struggle for a DECISIVE IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF NATIONAL PRODUCTION, so that the quality of products "made in Bulgaria" may be raised to a higher level. This task must be comprehensively implemented. It must comprise all elements and technological stages of development which determine quality. It must include all links and means as well as all conditions likely to exercise an influence on quality. Whether or not we will be able to compete on international markets and export or import national income will depend on the quality and production costs of the goods we are producing and exporting.

The task assigned by the BCP Central Committee to work out GOAL-ORIENTED CURRENCY PROGRAMS on the basis of okrugs, ministries, departments, and economic organizations in order to insure additional exports resources and resources for the production of goods we are importing is welcomed with full understanding by the party and economic cadres, as well as by the workers' collectives. Interesting initiatives are being taken in this respect. However, this is nothing but a positive beginning which we must expand and consolidate.

The active participation of our country in the international division of labor requires the development of specialization and integration with the other fraternal socialist countries, as well as the expansion of industrial production sharing and cooperation with the non-socialist countries. In this context it is necessary TO PERFECT THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. This requires increasing the responsibility of the economic complexes for the production, export, import and satisfaction of domestic production needs, which is the object of their activity. This also requires an increase in the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade to reorganize the work of the foreign trade organizations and our missions abroad in accordance with the new requirements, in order to liquidate all elements of inaction in their work. The units of our foreign trade front are called upon to become an active factor for securing more effective and better quality resources for export and for their realization in the international market at the most advantageous conditions for our country. The introduction of the socialist organization of labor in that area requires that the officials bear direct material responsibility and be aware of the effectiveness of concluded deals, the search for additional foreign currency sources, and the securing of prospective markets.

It is necessary that all of the units of our economy that produce goods for export or use imported raw and other materials, machines and so forth implement not only the quality and quantity export-import tasks which have been set for them but also implement quality transformations leading to increasing the effectiveness of the national economy. Measures must be taken so that what has been earned as a result of effective production and export will not be wasted by unfavorable imports due to price differences. This means that every economic organization, specialized ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the State Planning Committee must consistently improve the export structure by directing it toward highly effective products; they must limit the use of imported machines and equipment and raw and other materials whose prices are rising and substitute the expensive imported raw materials with local or cheaper ones.

4--Socialist Organization of Labor and Perfecting the Planning Management of the Economy.

Comrades, the socialist organization of labor at which we aim must be implemented and lead toward a positive effect only on the basis of further perfecting the economy's planning management. The plan is the main instrument for conducting the party's socio-economic policy.

Now that we have acquired substantial experience in planning and have started to implement the socialist organization of labor in accordance with new tasks and with the present stage of our social development WE CAN AND MUST DECISIVELY INCREASE THE QUALITY OF THE ECONOMY'S PLANNING MANAGEMENT.

The basic questions of perfecting the economy's planning management in the present stage have been presented in the memorandum adopted by the Politburo last September. It was thoroughly discussed by the party. Therefore I shall limit myself to only a few additional explanations.

THE FIRST QUESTION I would like to raise is the one of FORMING THE PLAN FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP.

The comprehensive perfection of the socialist organization of labor requires THE CONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE LENINIST PRINCIPLE OF PLANNING'S DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM. This principle requires not only good central planning but also effective local planning with active and creative participation by the working collectives and by all workers. Theoretically this is clear. In practice, however, until now attention was directed first of all toward improving the central planning. The planning from the bottom was seriously underestimated. There is insufficient integration and synchronization between planning from top to bottom and from bottom to top.

Practice shows that the more developed a socialist economy is, the higher the degree of maturity of social relations and the more complicated the task of establishing and maintaining the necessary balance and harmonious character in the functioning and development of the national economy. It is unrealistic to think that the national economy can be coped with through the efforts of just a limited number of specialists in the central organs, no matter how well trained they might be. This task, however, can be successfully accomplished only with the active and creative participation of all builders of mature socialism.

At the present stage of development the expansion of the creative spirit and initiative, of the talents and energies of millions of producers of material and intellectual values, not only in fulfilling plans but also in compiling them, is acquiring great importance. This means, however, that it is now necessary to insure an ever better coordination of planning work at the center, with planning from the bottom to the top, from workers and brigade leaders, from low echelon leaders in an economic unit to the manager of a complex, to the leader of a ministry or department. This is now an absolutely necessary prerequisite for the perfection of socialist labor organization and for the most complete utilization of the existing opportunities of our socialist planning system.

The main question in planning from the bottom to the top is the question of the perfection of the COUNTERPLAN, which is compiled by the workers' collectives on the basis of engineers' drafts. The core of each counterplan and engineer's draft must be the most efficient use of labor resources, labor objects and human labor, with a view to insuring a constant increase in social labor productivity.

As you know, we have applied the new planning technology in compiling the plan for 1978. Each economic unit has worked out its own engineer's draft.

These drafts contain the following elements: full utilization of capacities; efficient expenditure of raw materials, other materials, energy and fuel; efficient use of manpower; modernization and reconstruction; improvement of the working and living conditions of the collective and other such elements; to put it briefly, everything that is subject to socialist labor organization. We can say that the engineer's draft represents a solid basis for the technical-economic development of production and for the social development of the workers' collective.

THE SECOND QUESTION INVOLVES THE IMPROVEMENT OF A WELL-BALANCED LINKAGE OF NEEDS AND RESOURCES AT ALL LEVELS.

As of now the quality of each plan must be evaluated, above all, on the basis of its well-balanced linkage. Not to work on the basis of such a well-balanced linkage means to have no plan at all. In connection with this question, there are two important elements; they are the following: first, the well-balanced linkage of the plan must be accomplished from bottom to top, at all levels, in the following order: enterprise, combine, trust, ministry and the country as a whole. This, however, must take place on the basis of indexes and resources approved by the government. Second, the needs of production must be determined on the basis of production programs and on the basis of a system of scientifically founded norms and rules about the expenditure of a unit of production. The needs of the population, as well, must be based on a well-balanced norm basis. Of course, all this cannot be accomplished at once, with one stroke. We must always take into consideration the opportunities of our economy, the results of our labor. The December program of the party on improving the people's living standard is not a program drawn up merely for 1 or 2 years; it concerns the entire stage of the construction of a developed socialist society in our country.

We must resolutely perfect the organization of labor within the system of MATERIAL-TECHNICAL SUPPLY. The existing disorderliness, under which production and the workers' collectives used to suffer in the past, demands a reorganization in this sphere, in two main directions: first, as of now the implementation of the resource aspect of the balance sheet will be the responsibility of the complex that produces particular goods. Thus, the Ministry of Chemical Industry will be responsible for the balance sheet of chemical products, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources will be responsible for the balance sheet of metals and mineral products, and so forth. Secondly, the Ministry of State Reserves and Supplies will be freed of extraneous functions in order to be able to concentrate its attention entirely upon marketing and supply activities.

In connection with improving the organization of material-technical supplies the role of ECONOMIC CONTRACTS is being increasingly enhanced. The balance plans are being implemented precisely through contracts. The nonfulfillment of contracts inevitably disrupts the balance plans.

Under the present contractual system the rights and responsibilities of economic contracts are not being observed in most cases. In order to introduce greater discipline into mutual relations among economic organizations, which will have a direct influence on the socialist organization of labor, it is necessary to strictly apply sanctions and responsibilities envisaged in documents based on norms and in the contracts themselves. We must not permit any underestimation of contractual obligations whatsoever, especially as regards production-shared deliveries and spare parts. Those enterprises that fail to fulfill their commitments on schedule must bear the material responsibility for all losses caused by these actions, and not only for the value of a given product which has not been supplied on schedule. Such an attitude, comrades, is absolutely justified.

THE THIRD QUESTION PERTAINS TO AN ENHANCING OF THE ROLE OF THE 5-YEAR PLAN AS A BASIC FORM OF THE PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF THE ECONOMY.

We are a state based on a planned economy, a state that is guiding socioeconomic development with a clear outlook for the future and a long-term program. Despite the fact that scientifically founded plans are being adopted in our country, unfortunately, the actual work is still being done from one day to the next and from one year to the next. At the center and on the local level the main topic of conversation now is the compiling of an annual plan and its fulfillment, without regard for the long-term prospect of 5 years ahead. This creates great difficulties in connection with the comprehensive implementation of a high standard socialist organization of social labor. Our long-time experience has convincingly confirmed that no ministry, no department whatever, no okrug or economic organization can successfully develop unless it has its own 5-year plan and unless it struggles for the implementation of such a plan as a whole.

THE FOURTH QUESTION pertains to the necessity of CONSOLIDATING SOCIALIST PLANNING DISCIPLINE.

This question has been posed on several occasions by the party Central Committee. Now, however, it is assuming exceptional importance. We must no longer accept the shortcomings that have been allowed to occur in this respect. An exemplary socialist organization of labor is unthinkable without exemplary planning discipline.

What is necessary?

It is by all means necessary to implement the obligatory state planning tasks and, in particular, those regarding quality and natural indexes, as well as contractual obligations. We must eliminate the harmful practice of beginning to press for the correction of the plan before the ink of the plan resolution has dried, in order to obtain more resources and worsen the results. [as published]

Of course, there are certain cases when objective reasons demand that certain specifications be introduced into the plan in the course of its implementation. In such cases, however, it is absolutely necessary for an amendment introduced into the plan to be accompanied by adequate changes in all indexes connected with that amendment.

In setting the task of establishing an exemplary planning discipline we should not close our eyes to the true disaster, namely the practice of transferring the nonfulfillment of planning indexes from the badly running enterprises to those that are running well, in order to obtain an artificial general plan fulfillment by all units. Who needs similar "blood transfusions," comrades? Whom are we trying to delude? We are deluding ourselves and we are deeply offending the workers' collectives that are manifesting creative spirit and strict discipline and are uncovering reserve and fulfilling their own plans. At the same time, in trying to conceal nonfulfillment of the plan by other collectives we are unable to help them to eliminate the causes of their failure, and thus we are dooming them to lag behind. The practice of shifting indexes is in deep contradiction to the laws of our country, as well as to the ethical norms of our socialist community life. Leaders who allow such actions to occur must be most strictly held responsible, both administratively and along party lines.

5--On Perfecting the Functions and Structure of the Economic Organizations

During the past few years considerable work to perfect the functions and structure of the economic organizations and administrative organs has been done in Bulgaria. The tasks we are now assigning to ourselves require a number of improvements in this sphere.

I will touch on some of them.

IN THE FIRST PLACE, under the conditions of specialization in terms of technology and subject, and of concentration of the entire national economy, THE COMBINES have proved to be a particularly successful form in organizing direct production. Our experience has also proved this. They have the potential, on a much larger scale than the enterprise associations or the individual enterprises, to create more efficient organization of a given production without involving any additional administrative units; they are able to concentrate the necessary number of specialists and make best use of the material, labor, foreign currency and financial resources. This does not mean, of course, that now, after the conference, there should be a campaign to eliminate the associations. Our line must be a line of further strengthening the combines. In view of this, the necessary rights must be provided for them so that they can develop all the functions that give them the opportunity to influence the leadership of science, planning, capital construction, production, trade and foreign economic relations.

As far as the ENTERPRISE is concerned--this unit must increasingly become a structural part of the combine with strongly pronounced operational-production functions of securing the fulfillment of the qualitative and quantitative indexes assigned to it.

IN THE SECOND PLACE, THERE IS THE PROBLEM OF THE SCIENTIFIC SERVICING OF THE COMBINES AND THE OTHER ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Being aware of the great role of science in developing techniques and technology, it is expedient for the combines to become a basic form of integration of science with production and thus turn themselves into scientific-production units. This means that the respective specialized institutes, bases for development and implementation, laboratories and similar institutions must be directly subordinated to the economic combines while the scientific units must be included in the composition of the leading production units. It is natural that the combines must also rely, on a contractual basis, on the scientific potential of the academy and other scientific units.

It is correct for ENGINEERING TYPES OF ORGANIZATIONS to be formed in the scientific-production combines. They must have the right to implement in the combine's subsections their own technologies, machines, equipment and new products and to bear responsibility for the results of this activity. Based on this contractual principle, they can also develop such activities in other enterprises and economic organizations at home or abroad.

Please allow me to make some remarks in connection with SCIENTIFIC SERVICING IN BULGARIA. There is the Academy of Sciences. There are higher educational establishments and there are scientific institutes and units at the ministries, departments, associations and combines. We can say that, in view of the size of our country, we have a huge scientific potential. THE QUESTION NOW IS HOW TO EXPLOIT THIS POTENTIAL, HOW TO ORIENT AND ORGANIZE ITS ACTIVITY SO AS TO LET SCIENCE BECOME A DIRECT PRODUCTION POWER. Scientific work has its specific nature and thus the organization of labor in the scientific institutes and units can be very different. The main thing is that it must be highly effective and produce such scientific and applied-science results as will raise the technical and technological standards of production to the level of the world's industrially developed countries.

We expect the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the higher educational establishments to participate even more actively in elaborating new, more effective technologies, more products of high quality, as well as in perfecting the socialist organization of labor and in training highly qualified cadres. We are convinced that our scientists, professors and specialists will appropriately contribute to achieving the tasks the national party conference is now discussing and resolving.

IN THE THIRD PLACE THERE IS THE PROBLEM OF STRENGTHENING THE RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMBINES AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.

In this respect many questions have become urgent and these questions must be specified and resolved. More particularly, I want to draw your attention to the need to have complete correspondence between the rights and obligations of each manager and of each administrative unit.

As soon as a manager (or administrative unit) has a definite area of obligation, he must have all the necessary authority to resolve the problems for which he is responsible. On the other hand, no manager or administrative unit directly responsible for the solution of a certain problem should be allowed to transfer this problem to another manager or another administrative unit. Managers and administrative units will not be allowed to assume functions and tasks that are the competence of other managers and administrative units.

It is absolutely prohibited for higher managers in general to impose any solutions without assuming responsibility for their consequences.

These basic points, which more specifically pertain to the economic combines, primarily require that their relative economic independence must be increased. For certain leading cadres this situation will perhaps sound like a retreat from the principle of democratic centralism in the sphere of management and planning. It is nothing of the kind. Is it written anywhere that democratic centralism means a lack of economic independence for the individual economic units? Quite the contrary. By intensifying the relative economic independence of the economic combines, we will even better coordinate the centralized planning leadership with the self-initiative of the leading and executive cadres in the economic organizations and with a more complete development of the creativity of millions of producers.

It is necessary to better clarify the functions and tasks of the economic ministries and departments. They will, of course, continue to have primarily economic functions. However, this does not mean that they must see to the operational issues connected with the immediate production or exercise petty-minded sponsorship over the enterprises and combines. Their primary obligation is to deal with the qualitative structural changes of production and technical policy, the regulation and fulfillment of the counterplans, export-import activity and participation in the international production-sharing system, cadre policy and with the elaboration of the problem connected with material and moral incentives.

The work and results of the "Republica" scientific-production combine in Svoge show the great possibilities for enhancing production effectiveness by expanding the rights and economic independence of the combines.

Due primarily to the initiative and persistence of its leadership and to its director personally, comprehensive reconstruction and modernization work in production has been carried out at the combine during the past few years. New technology was introduced. Automatic conveyors and automation in the production processes were applied. A correct organization of labor was established. This caused the social productivity of labor to double in 1976 as compared with 1970, the shift-system to increase from 1.8 to 2.7 and profits to more than double. The combine's leadership organized large-scale scientific-research and designing-construction work to create new technologies and products as well as to utilize local raw and processed materials in the food catering industry. The combine has established itself as a center for utilizing soybeans in food products. In this connection, six new technologies were worked out, including the necessary machines and equipment. [paragraph continues]

A rigid foreign currency program which is expected to have a considerable effect was also developed in this combine. Such unexpected possibilities occur in our economy when leaders and collectives display self-initiative and have the necessary rights.

Comrades, I touched on certain key problems of socialist labor organization and planned management that primarily pertain to the sphere of material production. However, I want to emphasize that these stipulations are basically also of importance for non-material production. In the spirit of the decisions that the national party conference will approve, it is necessary therefore to undertake measures to perfect the socialist organization of labor in all units and at all levels so that the effectiveness of the economy and all activities of our society can be sharply increased.

Comrades, you can understand by yourselves that the questions discussed at the conference were not only of an economic nature. They were not only organizational questions. They were of great political and ideological importance.

Why? Because the socialist organization of labor is a decisive factor not only for enhancing the effectiveness and quality of the economy but also for the labor, political and ideological education of all Bulgarian working people. Each day, hour and minute it affects the people's consciousness and forms, in one way or another, habits, concepts and so forth. Better labor organization creates and must create better conditions for work, for maintaining and developing the people's working capability, for protecting their health and their full creative expression. It plays and must play a particularly important role in perfecting the friendly mutual relations among the toilers of socialism, in gradually turning labor into a primary vital necessity as well as in the multifaceted development of the personality.

The concern for perfecting the socialist organization of labor is therefore simultaneously a concern for forming the new man, for his psychological and ideological education. This is the position from which all of us, leading and executive cadres, must approach fulfilling the tasks that the present national party conference is assigning us.

6-- On Certain Immediate Practical Results of the Perfection of the Socialist Organization of Labor and the Planned Management of the Economy

Comrades, if we want to briefly explain the meaning of the main problems and tasks envisaged in the theses of the party Central Committee, we can say the following: their fulfillment means sharply increasing the social productivity of labor, enhancing the effectiveness of the economy, and intensifying the comprehensive development along the path to socialism; it means securing conditions for implementing the party's economic policy; it means building on this basis all the necessary prerequisites for further implementing the party's social policy and for binding in even closer unity the party's social and economic policy.

What can we still achieve during the years of this 5-year plan?

--We must additionally reduce material expenditure per unit of production by matching the best achievements at home and abroad to the maximum.

--The counterplans must additionally increase the social productivity of labor by an average of about 3-4 percent annually.

--The enterprises and combines must maximally utilize production capacities for producing goods for the domestic and international market.

--The volume of unfinished construction must be decisively reduced by up to 80-85 percent of the annual capital investment.

--The amount of subsidies to non-profitable productions must be decisively reduced.

--All enterprises, combines, agroindustrial complexes and other economic organizations must secure additional production for export.

--Mass consumer goods and particularly fashionable, luxurious and delicatessen products must be sharply increased.

--The minimum working people's salary of 80 leva must be increased to 90 leva while the minimum salary for specialists with higher education must be increased from 105 leva to 140 leva.

--A more correct correlation of the salaries in the basic professions and jobs must be gradually established. The working salaries of highly qualified workers as well as of workers working under adverse conditions--miners, textile workers, some chemical professions and others--must be more rapidly increased.

--The introduction of the uniform wage system and of the uniform table of organization must secure, during the 5-year plan, an increase in the average working salary of those engaged in material and non-material production that is in accordance with the increase in the socialist productivity of labor. Achievement of the planned and additional increase in the social productivity of labor will allow an increase in the average working salary of about 20 percent. The new wage system and table of organization only [works] when the funds for financing the new salaries are guaranteed in advance. This means that the salaries paid must be for the work performed.

--In order to enhance the role of the foreman, the chief of the department and the other immediate supervisors in production, their salaries should not be less than 20 percent higher than the average salary of the workers they supervise. It is only fair that the salaries of the most capable leaders who are most personally contributing to the success of the working collectives be considerably higher than the salaries of the rest of the engineering-technical and administrative cadres.

The introduction of the measures connected with increasing the social productivity of labor will make it possible to additionally secure more than the planned approximately 500 million leva from the "working salary fund" for the workers and the engineering-technical cadres in material production, and some 250 million leva more for those engaged in the non-productive sphere. The worker's salary in Bulgaria has been increased several times so far. We have never before spent so much as we are envisaging now.

It is certainly true that one can consume only that which has already been produced. This means that salaries will increase only in accordance with the increase in labor productivity at the individual enterprises and economic organizations. Along with this, all channels leading to "light" and "easy" incomes should be eliminated. Comrades, this is what we can achieve in general terms after the national party conference. [paragraph continues]

These are great and good results, particularly in light of the crisis existing in the capitalist countries. I say "we can achieve," because in order to give something, there must be someplace from which to take it. We do not exploit any countries and we do not plunder any other's bread. We do not dream of exploiting or plundering anyone. We are the party of the working Bulgarian people and all our dreams and plans are built on the sound basis of labor--the creator of material and intellectual assets.

When our party says this is what we can achieve, we know that we will achieve it because the workers' class, the agricultural toilers and our intelligentsia will take up the party decisions and with their selfless work will turn them into deeds, a fact that has always been true in the past and that will always be such in the future.

III--Some Issues of Party Work and Leadership

Comrades, during the period following the 11th congress, we have achieved further successes in all spheres of party work and in enhancing the party's guiding role. The problems we are discussing now require us to further enhance our comprehensive activity, the activity of the party organizations and leaderships in all areas of public life.

The BCP is a party of great prestige in our country and in the world. Passing through all kinds of sufferings, our party has proved that under the conditions of capitalism and of socialism it was loyal and devoted to the workers' class, to the working people and to the sacred cause of communism. It has always worthily accomplished and is accomplishing its historic mission as leader of the people's aspirations and was always a factor in our country's destiny. We want to report with pleasure to this conference that heading the struggles of the workers' class, the farmers and the intelligentsia, the party is successfully implementing the political line outlined in the party programs and by the party congresses. We are all again aware of the fact that only a mature party can with such confidence, principle-mindedness and consistency successfully lead the motherland along the chosen path.

It is a fact of historical importance that our party, while keeping its class nature, is gradually transformed and developed into a mass party, a party of all the people. On 1 January 1978, the party had 817,000 members in 29,000 primary party organizations. There is no enterprise, village, office, scientific institute or educational establishment in Bulgaria in which a party collective has not been established and in which there are no communists. This is a fact that no one should in any way underestimate. This fact allows the party to provide political leadership in any initiative and to mobilize and educate the working people in a communist spirit. This secures for us close relations with all people and a possibility to exert party influence in every place where the socialist workers live and work.

To support this conclusion I would like to quote some more data related to party social composition:

--41.8 per cent of Bulgarian communists are workers. Their percentage among those who joined the party after the 11th party congress is 50.8 per cent. Thus we have preserved the Leninist requirement that the party is a vanguard of the working class, that the party should admit to its ranks the most worthy representatives of the working class and that the class interests should be expressed through the participation of the workers in the party ranks. Simultaneously, there is a clearly expressed tendency to increase the admission of workers from those branches that presently contribute most to developing the economy: among them the electronics, machine building, power supply and chemistry branches.

--Communists of peasant origin account for 22.4 per cent of all party members. The progressive transformation of agriculture now taking place is also demonstrated by the increasing number of mechanizers--those who apply the new technology in production organization--among party members.

--Employees account for 30.3 per cent of party members. A characteristic factor of the admission of this category of members is the increased admission of specialists to party ranks.

--Some 40 per cent of party members are under 40 years old. Admissions after the 11th BCP Congress have basically been youthful: three quarters of the newly admitted members are less than 30 years old.

--A positive fact is the strongly consolidated tendency of admitting women to the party, in accordance with their real place and role in our society. They now constitute 28.2 per cent of party members.

All this confirms once again that the party reflects its social basis in its membership.

The party broadly relies on the public organizations--the trade unions, Komsomol, Fatherland Front and others, whose members form the great majority of Bulgaria's population. We can report that after the 11th BCP Congress the party leadership and activities of all public organizations improved. Their congresses which took place during the last 2 years again confirmed that the mass organizations are a great creative force and a powerful factor--which plays an important role in our society's life--in building mature socialism, and in the material and spiritual development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. We are justifiably proud of our socio-political front. We are convinced that, relying on their rich traditions and multifaceted experience as independent organizations, they will continue to be in the front ranks of the struggle to increase the socialist organization of everything, everywhere.

We are sincerely happy that the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union marches with us, and that our common work is developed and strengthened. The 33d Congress of the BNAU, which took place last year, was a significant event in our socio-political life and a contribution to developing the creative activity of the cooperative agrarians and increasing their participation in building the developed socialist society. We are convinced that the BNAU and the cooperative agrarians will continue to give full support to the BCP National Conference decisions and will contribute their efforts to implementing these decisions.

The preparation for and holding of the BCP National Conference were preceded by an accountability-election campaign in the party. The most characteristic feature of the annual party meetings and the accountability-election conferences was that questions of the socialist organization of labor and perfecting the planned management of the economy as described in the memorandum were at the center of attention of the party committees and organizations

The impetus now being imparted to the party and the working class are further increasing the importance of the subjective factor. What is being increased is first of all the role of the party as the leading and guiding force, the role of the BNAU, trade unions, Komsomol, Fatherland Front, people's councils, scientific-technical unions and all public organizations. It is obvious that they must not only clarify the questions of the BCP National Conference, but must also undergo reconstruction according to the new situation and in order to better mobilize the workers' efforts to implement the conference decisions.

ALL THIS ALLOWS US TO DECLARE THAT BY IMPLEMENTING THE DECISIONS OF THE 11TH BCP CONGRESS AND BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE JULY PIENUM THE ENTIRE PARTY GRADUATED FROM A RICH POLITICAL SCHOOL. WE COME TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE WITH THE COLLECTIVE MIND OF THE COMMUNISTS AND NON-COMMUNISTS AND WITH A CLEAR IDEA OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DECISIONS WE ARE GOING TO DISCUSS AND ADOPT TOGETHER, AND THEN IMPLEMENT IN LIFE BY FULFILLING MORE TASKS IN THE COUNTRY'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

These tasks were outlined by the draft theses. Therefore I shall dwell only upon some essential questions of party work that will now attain special importance.

THE FIRST QUESTION RELATES TO THE WORK OF THE PARTY PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The postulates of the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of the economy are increasing the role of the party primary organizations as direct political staffs and the closest leaders of the workers' collectives. This is one side of the question.

On the other hand, now when the entire production and reproduction cycle of the combines, pools, and agrarian-industrial complexes are being concluded, it follows that the party organizations should also undergo reconstruction and introduce essential changes in their work.

Of course, we are far from underestimating the previous work by the party primary organizations. As shown by the accountability-election campaign, since the national consultation in Veliko Turnovo much has been done to increase the primary organizations' influence over the life of the workers' collectives. They are more successfully mobilizing their creative initiatives, more attentively responding to their needs and more carefully learning and introducing the new and progressive and are expanding and strengthening their relations with the working people. Under the leadership of the party organizations the workers' collectives are developing as the basic cells of our socialist society.

Nevertheless we must admit that the role of quite a few party organizations has decreased and their activity is almost void of content. The main questions concerning the workers' collectives remain outside their reach as they are being solved by higher organs. There still exists the practice of quite a few state, economic, and other leaders not participating regularly in the work of the party organizations and placing themselves above them, to ignoring the collective decisions of the communists and to stifling criticism.

The life of the primary party organizations is still being over-regulated. Nothing can justify the striving of some party committees to convey almost everything in a ready made and prepared form to the primary organizations. Naturally, such a practice negatively influences their creativity, initiative and responsibility. How can we justify the fact the two-thirds of these organizations' meetings deal with tasks which have been "dropped" from higher offices? In addition, these meetings consist of too much empty talk, moral lectures and general decisions.

It is high time to most energetically remove these and other essential weaknesses. Creative freedom is needed so that the party organizations can fully express themselves as the political leaders of the relevant collectives.

THE DECISIONS OF THE PRESENT CONFERENCE WILL CREATE FURTHER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR REALLY TURNING EACH PARTY ORGANIZATION INTO A POLITICAL OWNER-MANAGER OF THE RELEVANT PLANT, COMBINE, AGRARIAN ENTERPRISE, SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE OR OFFICE.

The basic problems of the workers' collectives should not be solved over the head of the party organizations, or without consulting them. It is necessary to create the conditions for party organizations to actively influence the production, social and spiritual life of the workers' collectives. It is the duty of the party organizations to form the political setting and atmosphere and to mobilize the workers' efforts to implement party policy.

Simultaneously, the work of the party organizations must become more purposeful and more effective. Their authority will be as extensive as their activity and initiative and as impressive as their success in mobilizing and organizing the workers in fully utilizing the reserves and their incorporation in the plans, in fully developing socialist competition and creating the exemplary socialist organization of labor.

It is necessary to decisively improve the work of the party organizations FOR IMPROVING THE COMMUNISTS' PERSONAL EXAMPLE and especially the example of communists who are leaders. Today more than ever party members must be active personalities who project a forceful, dynamic and vital position. They must be political fighters fighting against negligence and waste of material and fiscal resources, against lack of responsibility and discipline in implementing economic and public tasks and against conservatism, inertia and wasting of time.

A high personal example in everything and everywhere and a constant, ideological and concrete political and organizational activity among the working people--this is what is required from each member of our party. The upcoming exchange of party documents should be utilized to the maximum for achieving this goal.

I would like to remind you once again THAT ONE OF THE BASIC OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS IS TO STRENGTHEN THE ONE-MAN COMMAND IN THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ECONOMY. It is well known that the socialist organization of labor is the road to really further democratize the leadership of the economy. However, we must all remember that we will lose the right direction along this road if we fail to strengthen the one-man command at the same time.

All our appeals for democratization will be wasted if we fail to devote attention, care and real assistance to strengthening the authority of the foreman, shop leaders, plant director, combine director and so forth. To consolidate their authority means to consolidate their responsibility. The one-man command gives confidence to the leader, lends impetus to his thought and action and increases his sense of responsibility for everything and everybody in the collective with which he has been entrusted. In the final analysis the strengthening of the one-man command is an instrument of strengthening the collective discipline.

Think for a moment only about those examples you know of yourselves and about a leader who is nothing but a clerk, nothing but a timid executor, nothing but a powerless registrar of weaknesses. Obviously none of you would like to have such a leader. Who would like to work in a collective led by such a--pardon--leader, who can always make a mistake and thus spoil the work and who has to be instructed about every step he takes?!

Sometimes a leader can make a mistake. We will not encourage those who are constantly making mistakes, but simultaneously we must remember that only he who works makes mistakes. There is no creative work without risks, and we support those leaders who are ready to take the sensible risk of creativity. Of course, we are against adventures and the "risks" of the adventurers.

What often happens in Bulgaria? In practice there are many levels of authority above the good and creative leaders, each of which can not only instruct and direct them, but also give them orders, punish them and even prosecute them.

Can you imagine the feelings of a leader so punished, a leader who has made every possible effort and has given everything to his party and state? What a terrible ingratitude for all his bright intentions! And all this is going to affect the collective led by him, the other leaders, the entire society; not to mention the fact that he is being defamed in front of his relatives, friends and comrades, in front of his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. Then the tale of the punishment and the reaction to it starts spreading around, and then of course every leader says to himself: Why do I need all this trouble?!

Naturally, in such a setting there is always the possibility that it is not those who dare to take risks of creativity, but those who do not risk anything at all that are the ones who do not make mistakes.

Are we to encourage the satirical character from Russian literature of the clerk Mulchalin who always keeps silent, avoids risks and cherishes as ideals the two questionable virtues--moderation and accuracy. Lenin himself more than once pointed out the damage of the presence of such Mulchalins in the revolution's cause.

Socialist construction needs leaders armed with knowledge and experience, with creative minds and warm hearts, capable of soberly evaluating and courageously taking the risk of innovative decisions and actions. This is what we have in mind!

The beautiful fact, comrades, is that we have such people, despite the fact that there are quite a few who have had, so to say, their hands slapped, and despite the fact that the number of those who remain passive is even more. We have such people--communists and noncommunists--who are not afraid of encountering troubles and suffering for the just cause. The essential thing now is to shelter these people from possible danger and render them our support and good will. The directors of the combines, pools and plants must receive all necessary rights for turning into real directors. They are not simply technical specialists or outsiders. They are a part of the people's flesh and blood and a part of our class, promoted to their leading post by the party, and acting as its representatives and agents, entrusted with the duties of economic as well as political leaders. This is the source of the obligation of every communist, party organ, organization and trade union, to strengthen the authority of the leader who is capable, energetic, and devoted to our common cause.

Our party primary organizations are highly fragmented. They exist in brigades, shops, production sections and so forth. Some 15 percent of them have up to 10 members, and 45 percent up to 20 members. Thus two things must be taken into consideration:

FIRST, that production concentration and specialization caused essential transformations in the functions of the various economic units. The leadership problems are concentrated more and more in the larger economic units such as plants and combines.

SECOND, it must be understood that this objectively limits the possibilities of the party primary organizations in the brigades and shops to fully express themselves as the collectives' political nuclei because these collectives have primarily executive functions. It is the plants and combines and not the brigades and shops that solve the problems. This leads toward impoverishing the content of the party primary organizations' activity and to limiting their functions.

It is in this context THAT THE NEED EMERGES TO ENHANCE THE PARTY PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS AND CREATE UNITED AND POWERFUL PLANT AND COMBINE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS SHOULD BE BUILT IN THE SHOPS, SECTORS AND BRIGADES WHICH, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PARTY STATUTES AND THE DRAFT THESES AND POSTULATES, SHOULD JOIN THE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

This does not mean that the party organizations will remove the enterprise directors from their control. There is no BCP member, let alone a party leader, who enjoys such a "privilege." This is the source of our party's power.

All organizations of our party have the RIGHT TO CONTROL. They all have it but not all of them are using it properly. They are simply wasting a unique tool of party influence. PARTY ORGANIZATIONS THAT DO NOT FULLY IMPLEMENT THEIR CONTROL FUNCTIONS CANNOT EMERGE AS THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE RELEVANT COLLECTIVES.

It is very important to observe how the right of the party organizations to exercise control over the apparatuses of the ministries and central organizations is implemented. The decisions recently adopted by the BCP Central Committee on strengthening the party committees in the offices of these important units of social leadership create a favorable atmosphere for the party organizations to express themselves as political leaders of the relevant services, directorates and processing, executive and control units.

It is now necessary TO OVERCOME THE INCONGRUITY BETWEEN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY PRIMARY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE TRANSFORMATIONS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE STRUCTURE OF ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP. Despite the fact that we have always been very careful about this matter, some purposeful changes should still be discussed and adopted in this area.

Now, when the combines are being consolidated as the basic units in the leadership of economic and production activity, when the center of the decisionmaking process shifts in fact to the combines, it is clear that strong political units are also being created there. These units are called upon to guide and control the activity of the administrative and economic leadership and to mobilize and organize the working people for a timely and qualitative implementation of the tasks. There is no doubt that such a decision will enrich the work of the party organizations and fill them with new content.

THE SECOND QUESTION I WOULD LIKE TO DEAL WITH IS RELATED TO THE WORK BY PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS TO INCREASE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SOCIAL ACTIVITY.

In recent years there have been some essential transformations in the working people's social activity. In short--the party organs and organizations improved their work with the people. And this is a basic factor in our party's multifaceted activity.

Today millions of people are participating in discussing the most topical questions of our country's socioeconomic, political and cultural development. Simultaneously, they are the army of the toilers who activate the equipment and technology, who plan and introduce the new things in life and directly create the material and spiritual assets.

CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE PEOPLE, STUDYING THEIR OPINIONS AND MOODS, AND FINDING THE MOST CORRECT ANSWERS TO THEIR JUSTIFIED QUESTIONS AND WORRIES IS THE ESSENCE OF PARTY WORK.

We cannot but rejoice at the manifestations of increased party consciousness and civic responsibility among the builders of socialism, who express an ever increasing readiness to struggle to eliminate the weaknesses of our forward movement.

Therefore we are alarmed by the fact that in some cases the party committees, state and economic organs and especially some responsible figures are lagging behind the initiatives of the masses, hindering the working people's social activity and sometimes even smothering it.

The people believe in the just cause of the party and express a will to fight against the so-called "petty justice," whose manifestations cannot overshadow the achievements and advantages of real socialism. The same people not only have the right but also the obligation to decisively oppose all those who create an atmosphere of apathy toward irregularities. They are first of all idle people, inclined to recite beautiful words for the struggle against "petty justice" and to proclaim new and seemingly demanding criteria, without paying attention to the fact that in real life all this remains only on paper.

As a party, we have no right to allow an inflation of creative, serious and thoughtful slogans for the rights and obligations of the socialist toiler. How often do the central departments ignore valuable proposals and critical notes from the working people? How many times, for instance, are the plans of the workers' collectives corrected according to the old manner, despite the fact that the most noble intentions of thousands of people are included in them.

And these people are justifiably asking: Aren't there communists in the "higher" departments and party committees and organizations who regard such a work style as inadmissible disregard for the socialist man who submitted that proposal, not thinking only of himself?

Really, sometimes one wonders how individuals are capable of finding such serious bureaucratic obstacles to hinder the people's best strivings, how easily they damage the people's faith and confidence and how irresponsibly they suppress the plan of the citizens and creators.

THIS IS WHY THE SOCIAL ACTIVITY OF THE WORKERS' COLLECTIVES AS WELL AS THE ACTIVITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WORKER MUST BE LED AND CORRECTLY GUIDED AND INSTRUCTED IN A TIMELY WAY.

The following necessary things should be done in this context:

--The party organs and organizations must directly show the organic connection between increasing the working people's social activity and the comprehensive process of democratizing our life;

--The party committees and organizations must take maximum care to develop this activity along many lines, namely in spheres of work, sociopolitical life, culture and so forth. Only thus can we fully respond to the various interests of the working people and their increasing needs in various areas of life;

--The party committees and organizations must cooperate for the more direct transformation of all workers' collectives into vital cells of the public organism. According to the draft theses, the task is to turn the enterprise into a second home for the socialist worker; a home in which his self-confidence as an owner-manager is born and consolidates not only in words but also in deeds. This second home must turn into a fortress guarding the rights of the socialist man and citizen;

--The party committees and organizations are the businesslike staffs for developing and guiding the creativity of the masses. They must support all progressive initiatives and movements for disseminating the frontranking experience. They are the soil on which grow the new forms of socialist organization of labor and leadership and the innovating search for ways to increase production quality and effectiveness.

LET US NOT FORGET THAT THE DEVELOPMENT AND ORIENTATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SOCIAL ACTIVITY CAN AND MUST BE ACHIEVED ON THE BASIS OF THE NEEDS AND INTERESTS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE, WHICH MEANS ON THE BASIS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF SOCIALIST JUSTICE.

All of man's vital activity is deeply affected by his needs and is done as a result of these needs. Even Marx emphasized that needs are the source, motivation and cause for man's activity in all fields. Thus, in each stage of their development mankind and the individual classes had their own economic, political, social, cultural, familial and other needs. Thus in building a mature socialist society and creating the prerequisites for gradually moving towards communism, the people now also have their needs. We do not have any right to neglect these needs.

ON THE CONTRARY--THE PARTY ORGANS AND ORGANIZATIONS ARE CALLED UPON TO MAKE THE CARE FOR MAN A CARE FOR MEETING HIS BASIC MATERIAL AND CULTURAL NEEDS. Additionally, it is also necessary to create conditions for all-embracing satisfaction of these needs, using all possibilities, forms and means to enrich these needs.

It is natural that we will continue to consistently implement our established socialist principles of socialist justice and of material and cultural incentives in proportion to the quality and quantity of effort invested. Along with this, we will wage an irreconcilable struggle against a consumer psychology, egotism, parasitism and subjectivism as well as against any attempt to violate the legality and socialist principles of distribution.

Bulgarian laws do not grant anyone the "right" to violate the dignity of honest people, to prevent them from leading a peaceful life, from working according to their talents and resting according to their needs. It is obvious, however, that further strict measures are needed to establish conditions that will prevent any manifestations of subjectivism, partiality and bias in assessing each man's activity. An atmosphere of even greater party influence is needed to make the working people absolutely confident that their place in society will be determined solely by their personal contribution to the welfare of society.

Each citizen of socialist Bulgaria has real rights and real obligations. We have no need for noisy declarations on human and citizens' rights, nor do we need any impressive institutes for the defense of these rights. We also have no need for citizens who only blare forth about their rights but forget their obligations, throw them under the bed and fail to fulfill them. The party documents and the laws of our socialist state have a supreme goal--to realistically secure the necessary prerequisites so citizens can fully exercise their rights and obligations and so their material and cultural needs can be comprehensively and more fully met. The achievements of real socialism, in which the rights and obligations of the worker are organically interwoven, are an everyday reality for millions of people. We draw our strength from this reality--a never failing source of the masses' social activity.

THE THIRD QUESTION I WANT TO DEAL WITH PERTAINS TO INTENSIFYING THE POLITICAL NATURE OF THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP.

We can note with pleasure that after the 11th BCP Congress and particularly after the BCP Central Committee July plenum, the party organs and organizations manifested themselves even more strikingly as political leaders in the various areas of our life. At the same time, however, we must note that the guiding role of a number of party committees exhibits a certain bias. Their leadership to a great extent loses its political character, particularly in resolving some economic issues. THE MAIN FACTOR IS BEING UNDERESTIMATED: CONSTANT ORGANIZATIONAL AND POLITICAL-IDEOLOGICAL WORK AMONG THE PEOPLE, THEIR EDUCATION AND SOLICITUDE FOR MEETING THEIR EVERYDAY NEEDS. Instead of orienting the social management organs toward the main problems, strengthening them with cadres, developing initiatives with their creativeness and controlling their activity, quite a number of party committees--with their petty interference, tutorship and incompetence--act in lieu of and even paralyze the state and economic organs and also grossly violate the established order and the methodology of leadership. [paragraph continues]

In practice a number of committees fail to take a political approach in their activities, having become the sounding boards of officialdom and parochialism. On other occasions it has also been noted that the party implements political leadership in the socioeconomic processes. This means that as a guiding power it is entitled to pose questions for discussion and solution that are connected with social life. In this respect the party is not and cannot be restricted by anything. Any question can easily and very quickly develop into a political problem as soon as it begins to affect the interests of society.

We have always advocated keeping the party separate from the state and economic organs, as Lenin teaches, but only as regards the functions of leadership and not as regards the problems and objectives of this leadership. Our party follows a policy of ever more closely linking party work with the specific tasks of economic and cultural development. It equally requires the party, state and economic organizations to focus their attention on and resolve the urgent socioeconomic problems.

At the same time--this has been stressed many times--THE PARTY ORGANS MUST KEEP THEIR FUNCTIONS SEPARATE FROM THE STATE AND ECONOMIC ORGANS IN ORDER NOT TO MERGE AND IDENTIFY WITH THEM, NOT TO LOSE THEIR INDIVIDUALITY AS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CLASS' VANGUARD. It must be understood that the assumption of operational and administrative functions by the party committees can bring about only temporary and partial successes; however, compared with the final results, these actions cannot be justified.

THE POLITICAL APPROACH MUST IN ALL INSTANCES BECOME THE CORE OF THE PARTY LEADERSHIP FUNCTIONS.

When we speak of the party's guiding role, we understand it as something which is constantly perfecting itself in its organizational-political structure under the present conditions and also as an example set by each party member to be emulated by others.

It is necessary to wage a more energetic and militant struggle against underestimating political and organizational work among the working people, against all leanings toward technocracy, bureaucracy and the crude issuing of commands. THE PARTY COMMITTEES AND LEADING CADRES, THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE COMMUNISTS MUST CONSTANTLY MAINTAIN AND EXPAND THEIR TIES WITH THE WORKING PEOPLE, RELY ON THEM IN THEIR WORK AND RESPOND TO THE WORKING PEOPLE'S NEEDS AND INTERESTS.

We, the communists, are not like the colossuses made of plaster that can be seen on the front of some old buildings where they allegedly support the buildings while actually they only decorate them.

The communists are architects, engineers and builders of that which is new. They instill themselves in the foundations of life, of real socialism and of communism which, as the saying goes, is no longer beyond the horizon.

This actually is what we have in mind when we speak of intensifying the political nature of the party's leadership, when we cite data showing that our party has hundreds of thousands of members and that they are living and selflessly working in almost 30,000 primary party organizations and that they all are constantly and irresistibly influencing the consciousness of millions of working people in our country.

Comrades, on the instruction of the Politburo, I have explained to you the basic stipulations of the draft theses, which were submitted by the BCP Central Committee for discussion and approval by the present national party conference.

The lofty goals of our conference have for many months been concentrated in the aspirations of the workers class, the agricultural toilers and the intelligentsia.

I wish to express the belief shared by all those present in this hall--the delegates to the conference--that the national party conference will prove equal to its task as an all--national forum and that its work will give further impetus to fully implementing the 11th BCP Congress decisions in the life of the country.

Now we have again received the confidence of our party and we will prove worthy of this confidence.

Our people again place in us their best hopes for the future and we will spare no efforts to justify these hopes.

Let us, as at the previous party congresses and conferences, demonstrate again the experience, intelligence and emotions of the communists and of all working people in our fatherland:

All our thoughts are directed toward implementing the decisions of the 11th party congress and the party program.

Everything stated by the party will become true as it has in the past because it is devoted to the happiness and prosperity of our people, to the strength and glory of our dear motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

April is here again, comrades!

May the creative and permanent April spirit of our party again rule during the days of the national party conference and during all the days of labor and creativeness that will follow it!

(THE REPORT WAS FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED BY APPROVING APPLAUSE AND WAS CONCLUDED BY THOSE PRESENT STANDING AND VOICING ENTHUSIASTIC SLOGANS IN HONOR OF THE PARTY).

MORE ON TURKISH PRIME MINISTER ECEVIT'S VISIT

[Report on speeches by Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit and Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, at a dinner given in Ecevit's honor 3 May]

AU041501Y Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Varna, 4 May (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, Bulgaria's president of the State Council, expressed his satisfaction with yesterday's talks here with the Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit. He assessed them as useful and sincere in his toast delivered last night at the dinner given for his guest, Mr Bulent Ecevit, and went on to say that these were bound to provide a fresh impetus for the further development of relations between the two friendly countries in the best interests of the two peoples, of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world.

"It is a nice thing that goodneighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey over recent years have been growing in tune with the Bulgarian and Turkish people's wish to live in peace and friendship, in the spirit of the Helsinki final act and in compliance with the 1975 declaration of principles of goodneighbourliness between Bulgaria and Turkey," said Mr Todor Zhivkov.

It is further said in the toast that the summit meetings and talks held here before and particularly the talks held with Turkey's President Mr Fahri Koruturk, came to prove once again the major importance of personal contacts for the promotion of goodneighborliness, friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation. A number of contracts and agreements which laid a solid basis for the relations between the two countries to grow into, were signed as a result of these meetings and talks. "We pay a due tribute to all state, political, social and economic Turkish officials, who advocated and still advocate the expansion of friendly relations and cooperation between our countries and peoples", he added.

The Bulgarian head of state pointed out that for more than half a century now, the Bulgarian and the Turkish people had been living in peace and understanding, mentioning the great contribution made by the founder of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk, to Bulgaro-Turkish friendship.

"Our people", he went on, "on their part, too, cherish profound feelings of respect, sympathy and friendship towards the Turkish people. And our efforts to follow unswervingly the legacies of the forefather of the Bulgarian socialist state, Georgi Dimitrov who was a champion of friendship and cooperation with Turkey, are an expression of these sincere feelings.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that a practice had been established over recent years between Bulgaria and Turkey, according to which views on international issues were more and more often exchanged in an effort to find common ground for mutually acceptable stands.

Mr Todor Zhivkov went on to say that the development of **goodneighbourly relations between the Balkan states on a bilateral basis** was the true path to the achievement of trust and understanding on the Balkan Peninsula.

On international affairs he said that the main, the cardinal issue today boiled down to making earnest efforts for easing tension in the world.

"That is why the Bulgarian Government backs Mr Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for halting the manufacture of nuclear weapons and for complete ban on all nuclear neutron bomb", he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed Bulgaria's principles and consistently conducted policy on the Cyprus issue.

Stressing the necessity of doing away with the hotbeds of military hostility, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed alarm over the prolonged tension in the Middle East. He revealed Bulgaria's firm stands on this problem.

On his part, Mr Bulent Ecevit said that he had always stood for relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey.

He went on that substantial steps forward had been made and favourable results were at hand in that respect.

"We follow up with friendly sentiments and admire the successes scored by the Bulgarian people in the spheres of industry and agriculture, successes scored on the path to prosperity" he said.

Saying that close Bulgaro-Turkish cooperation will indisputably act as an effective factor in the development of the two countries, Mr Bulent Ecevit said he was confident that the present meeting would represent a further stage in the relations of friendship and cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria.

The Turkish prime minister, too, assessed the 1975 declaration of principles of good-neighbourliness and cooperation between Bulgaria and Turkey as a document of immense importance.

"The father of our republic, Ataturk attached major significance to the friendly ties and cooperation with Bulgaria and with all the Balkan countries. He considered friendship and cooperation with these countries to be the key elements in new Turkey's international relations. This concept which is approved and applied by our government has recently assumed a special meaning," the Turkish premier said.

In my view, he went on, equitable international economic relations could be realized with only the efforts of the states in a process of development. Friendly cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria from such a point of view is beneficial not only for our two countries but for the Balkans and the entire world as well."

Mr Bulent Ecevit said that the safeguarding of peace and international detente depended on the establishment of mutual trust and friendly ties between countries irrespective of the different government systems they practice. And from such a point of view friendship and cooperation between Turkey and Bulgaria sets an encouraging example for all the peoples to follow," he added.

Further on in his toast the Turkish prime minister said that the signing of the final act of Helsinki was a major stage in the history of mankind.

He said that control was of major significance for guaranteeing peace and prosperity of mankind. "In our view", he said, "the arms race is not only threatening peace but is also one of the main causes for poverty in many quarters of the world", he added.

Mr Bulent Ecevit said that the Turkish Government and the Turkish people wished the establishment of friendly ties with all neighbours and sincerely wished the improvement of relations with Greece.

He also revealed the stand maintained by his government on the Cyprus issue.

In his toast he also spoke about the situation in the Middle East and in some African regions.

Ecevit Comments On Talks

TAO41313Y Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 4 May 78 TA

[Text] Official talks between Turkish and Bulgarian delegations are continuing in Varna on a technical level. Tuna Hus of the TRT News Center has just sent in the following report in connection with the talks: [begin recording]

Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit pointed out that the talks being conducted with Bulgaria are progressing in a positive way. Commenting to TRT on the 4-hour talks held without interruption between the Turkish and Bulgarian delegations, Ecevit said: We arrived in Bulgaria yesterday as the guests of Bulgarian State Council chairman Todor Zhivkov. Official talks started yesterday afternoon. These talks are in the nature of working meetings. We met with Zhivkov and his esteemed colleagues at 1600 yesterday for talks which lasted until 2015. We met again at night.

During the first session of our talks, we had the opportunity to express our views on almost all issues of interest to our two countries as well as to our region. As is known, since our government took office frequent contacts have taken place between Turkey and Bulgaria. Thus cooperation between the two countries which started in recent years is being swiftly developed.

Both cooperation projects envisaged earlier and those dealt with after we took office are being discussed. High-level technical delegations which met on this occasion are continuing their work on the details of these projects.

Developing trade relations exist between Turkey and Bulgaria. However, Turkey's exports have not developed in a satisfactory manner. We are exerting efforts to increase and diversify Turkey's exports to Bulgaria. Certain joint investment possibilities are also being considered.

Transportation is one of the major issues we are dealing with. Turkey, Bulgaria and certain other Balkan countries have once more in history become a very important transit passageway. This is a fact which must be evaluated for the benefit of these countries as well as the world. However, to date sufficient cooperation has not been insured to harmonize the transportation policies of the Balkan countries and to better evaluate this transit facility. We are trying to spread this [view], and are stating that it would be beneficial that we all meet in order to harmonize the transportation policies of all the Balkan countries. We have certain concrete proposals on this issue. We believe that limiting transit transportation to highways alone has certain disadvantages. Highway transportation is very costly and has a high probability of loss of life. Highway transportation must be assessed in a balanced way together with railroad, sea and river transportation. We have made certain concrete proposals to our Bulgarian friends on this subject. I believe that they have found our proposals interesting. Technical and detailed work is also being conducted on these proposals.

There are certain social issues between Bulgaria and Turkey which are also awaiting solution. The issue of emigration is the major one. The agreement on emigration signed with Bulgaria in 1968 will come to an end at the end of this year. Yet, there are certain families which have not been reunited and wish to be. Preliminary talks to solve this issue have also been undertaken. During these talks, technical work will be necessary on a subject which has been neglected until now on the (?social) [words indistinct]. Steps might also have to be taken toward the waiving of visas between the two countries [words indistinct].

It is reported that Prime Minister Ecevit will meet Todor Zhivkov this afternoon (?for an unscheduled) meeting. [Words indistinct] will visit certain industrial enterprises in Bulgaria tomorrow.

Before his departure tomorrow, Ecevit [words indistinct] a last assessment of the talks being held between the delegations will be conducted. [end recording]

II. 5 May 78

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

D 1

FEDERAL PREMIER STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR USSR

LDO51100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal left today for a working visit to the USSR. He was seen off at Ruzyně Airport in Prague by Deputy Federal Premiers Vaclav Hula and Rudolf Rohlicek and by the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Matskevich.

PONOMAREV-LED FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES 4 MAY

LDO42250Y Prague CTK in English 2127 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 4, CETEKA--A delegation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail Ponomarev arrived here today to participate in the celebrations of the 33rd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army.

The delegation was met at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society Vaclav David and other representatives.

HUSAK, STROUGAL ATTEND SOVIET ENVOY'S RECEPTION

LDO42100Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] In Prague today Vladimir Matskevich, USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, held a gala reception to mark the 33d anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the party Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, came to offer their congratulations to the Soviet representatives. The reception was also attended by representatives of the commander in chief of the joint armed forces of Warsaw Pact nations attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army and of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia. The comradely and cordial atmosphere of the reception was characteristic of the unshakable friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

CHNOUPEK, JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE HOLD TALKS

LDO42105Y Prague CTK in English 1749 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Amman, May 4, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has met with Crown Prince Hassan during his current visit to Jordan. The crown prince spoke in favour of a further development of trade between Jordan and Czechoslovakia, and other countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

II. 5 May 78

D 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prince Hassan stressed that Jordan's economy is negatively affected by the Israeli aggression and Israel's purposeful effort to economically disintegrate the occupied Arab lands through expropriation of land and establishment of Israeli settlements there. In [word indistinct], Jordan must cope with the task of securing living conditions for several hundreds of thousands of refugees who are being evicted from their homes to Jordan by Israel's expansionist policy.

Minister Chnoupek informed the crown prince of Czechoslovakia's industrial development, and while listing examples of cooperation with other developing countries he stressed the usefulness and mutual advantage of economic contacts with Czechoslovakia. The two statesmen also exchanged views on the situation in the Middle East and discussed other international topics.

LENART ATTENDS ANTIFASCIST UNION CONGRESS

LD051102Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] The Congress of the Czechoslovak Union of Antifascist Fighters, which is to review the activities of the organization in the past 5 years and will set tasks for the next period, began in Prague today. The congress deliberations are attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, led by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia.

SLOVAK PAPER REVIEWS STATE OF SLOVAK ECONOMY

AU021700Y Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 28 Apr 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Article by Geno Penkovsky: "The Greatest Wealth"]

[Summary] Slovak agriculture is developing very successfully.

The average annual milk yields per cow has exceeded 2,900 liters, the annual egg production per hen has reached the 250 mark. The number of cattle has grown by 35,000 animals, the number of pigs by 217,000 animals.

The state of Slovak industry is less satisfactory. Last year 25 industrial enterprises did not fulfill the plan causing a production deficit of Kos 442 million. There also are serious structural problems in production which result in a large number of unfulfilled deliveries both for the domestic market and for export.

BRIEFS

COLOR TELEVISION FIGURES--The number of Czechs and Slovaks possessing a color TV set has reached 100,000. [Prague Mlada Fronta in Czech 27 Apr 78 p 7 AU]

HONECKER VISITS KARL-MARX-STADT, ADDRESSES WORKERS

LD041544Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Karl-Marx Stadt--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, arrived in Karl-Marx-Stadt on Thursday on the occasion of the 160th birthday of the founder of scientific socialism. Hundreds of workers of the town's high voltage construction enterprise, which for 25 years has borne the name of Karl Marx, prepared an extremely cordial reception for Erich Honecker.

At the main entrance of the plant, which is the sole manufacturer of numerical controls for GDR machine tool construction, he was welcomed together with Siegfried Lorens, first secretary of the SED bezirk executive; Horst Irmer, party secretary; Siegfried Zugehoer, plant director; and by other personalities of the bezirk, town and plant. In honor of the general secretary a detachment of combat groups of the working class was formed up. A guard of honor was formed of plant workers, girls and boys in FDJ uniform and pioneers. Meritorious staff members assembled for an initial informative discussion with Erich Honecker.

At a meeting held after the tour of the enterprise, Erich Honecker was loudly cheered by over 600 workers, employees, engineers and scientists. Erich Honecker presented the document by which the enterprise was given the name of Karl Marx, on the latter's 160th birth anniversary, for its prominent achievements. He congratulated and thanked on behalf of the SED Central Committee all workers of the plant which will from now on be called Numerik Karl Marx.

In his speech, Honecker said that there could be no more honorable and binding name for the enterprise. "Through his powerful work, Marx shoved the world proletariat the way to emancipation and to the construction of socialism and communism." All class battles had shown, Honecker went on, that Marx's teaching, which Lenin further developed, was the only right compass for the proletarian fighters and their party. "Marxism-Leninism is a living theory most deeply bound with revolutionary practice. All great achievements of social progress on the earth presage its victorious progress. In particular since the Great October Socialist Revolution."

Speaking about Marx's 160th birth anniversary tomorrow, Honecker said: "We shall observe it in a worthy manner together with all of progressive mankind. In our socialist German Democratic Republic as well, the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin have become a reality. It is in accordance with the conclusions of our ninth party congress that we are shaping life in our country. We honor Karl Marx by further implementing his bequest." What the ninth party congress had decided "has become the will of the people. This is demonstrated by the work atmosphere, by good results which show up favorably in the books which account for our 5-year plan."

At the end of the meeting a worker handed Erich Honecker a box with new pledges for workers competitions. These pledges envisage the early completion of important research projects. Furthermore, the workers of the Numerik Karl Marx want to produce this year 80 items of control equipment in addition to the number specified by the plan. In addition they want to save 50,000 working hours.

FISCHER, PUJA SIGN CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC ACCORD

LD042234Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1826 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Oskar Fischer and Frigyes Pujá, foreign ministers of the GDR and Hungary, today signed in Berlin a new agreement between the GDR and Hungary on cultural and scientific cooperation. The Hungarian foreign minister was paying a 2-day visit to the GDR at the invitation of his GDR counterpart.

In the talks on current political problems between the two ministers, great attention was paid to detente as well as to the struggle for arms limitation and disarmament. Both ministers confirmed the resolute intention of their two countries to work towards constructive and positive results at the special session of the UN General Assembly on questions of disarmament. They further stressed the determination of their countries to strengthen future agreed foreign policy action in order to make an even more effective contribution to the implementation of the joint peace program of the socialist community of states.

ADN REPORTS ON NAUMANN'S VISIT TO BELGRADE

LD041548Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SED Delegation, presently visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and led by Konrad Naumann, Politburo member, was received for talks on Thursday by Dragoljub Stavrev, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Presidium. The talk took place in an open, friendly atmosphere. The same day the delegation visited the Belgrade "Beogradski Izdavacki Graficki Zavod" publishing and printing house.

The program for the second day of the delegation's visit included, in addition to the visit to Belgrade's "Banjica" sports center, a visit to a Belgrade LCY borough committee, where they held talks on the local party organs' work methods.

II. 5 May 78

HUNGARY

P 1

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING REPORTED

LD041900Y Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 4, (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session on Thursday. It discussed and approved a report presented by the foreign minister about the Sofia session of the Foreign Ministerial Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

The head of the council bureau of the cabinet reported on experiences regarding the implementation of the council law. The Council of Ministers established that the principles and provisions of the act are serving well the development of the council system, state life and socialist democracy. The government approvingly took note of the report and took decision on the future tasks connected with the implementation of the law. On the basis of a proposal submitted by the minister for heavy industry, the government approved suggestions regarding investments connected with the expansion of Halima III bauxite mines.

MTI REPORTS TALKS BETWEEN PUJA, GDR'S FISCHER

LD050846Y Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 4, (MTI)--Frigyes Puja, minister for foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic on May 3-4, 1978, at the invitation of Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic. The foreign ministers signed a new agreement on the cultural and scientific cooperation between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic. The two ministers had a thorough exchange of views on issues concerning the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic and on questions promoting the further intensification of the fraternal relations between the two states and two peoples.

In the course of the talks on current international issues the firm intention of both states was reaffirmed that they further the achievement of concrete and favourable results at the extraordinary session dealing with disarmament issues of the UN General Assembly. They consider necessary to liquidate the international hotbeds of tension, to support the struggle waged by peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America against imperialism, colonization and neocolonization and for social progress as well as to strengthen the national alliance of the socialist and the non-aligned countries. The two foreign ministers confirmed their countries' determination to increase the coordination of foreign political actions to promote this way the even more effective implementation of the joint peace programme of the socialist community. The talks were carried on in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MAROTHY RECEIVES INDIAN YOUTH FEDERATION LEADER

LD042326Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Laszlo Marothy, KISZ first secretary, has received Kumara Chandrapan, chairman of the All-India youth Federation. Kumara Chandrapan, who is also a member of the Politburo of the Indian Communist Party, discussed the tasks facing the two youth organizations with Laszlo Marothy.

GYENES DEPARTS ON BULGARIAN TRIP, INVITED BY BCP CC

LDO41254Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Andras Gyenes has left for Bulgaria. The secretary of the party Central Committee was invited for a friendly visit by the BCP Central Committee. He is being accompanied on his trip by Istvan Varga, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations.

MAGYAR HIRLAP NOTES SOVIET-PRC BORDER TALKS

LDO41140Y Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Press Review: MAGYAR HIRLAP on Sino-Soviet Border Negotiations]

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI)--The Budapest daily MAGYAR HIRLAP comments briefly the arrival in Peking of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, who is heading the Soviet delegation attending the Soviet-Chinese border negotiations. The newspaper states that "observers were surprised at the Soviet deputy foreign minister's return to Peking since Chinese mass media continue to conduct a violent anti-Soviet propaganda campaign. In fact, Ilichev's mission in Peking cannot be considered surprising since the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union--as proved also by the message addressed to the Chinese National People's Assembly--consistently strives for the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese inter-state relations. The message sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union is imbued with the intention to renew good relations."

The writer of the article recalls that in its reply Peking repeated practically its territorial demands that is it tries to subject to conditions the normalization of the Soviet-Chinese inter-state relations. "Peking's reply message cannot of course be the basis of the Soviet-Chinese border negotiations since the two delegations can deal only with the exact determination of the border lines laid down in the agreement", writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

In conclusion the columnist stresses: "It is high time that to recognize in Peking that the policy aimed at changing the border lines laid down in the agreement has no future and it would serve the true interests of the Chinese people if the relations between the Soviet and the Chinese People's Republic were normalized. It would serve the cause of peace if the lasting tension in the relations of the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic was discontinued."

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION LEAVES--The Lao delegation which took part in the session of the Hungarian-Laotian economic and technical-scientific cooperation committee has left Budapest. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 4 May 78 LD]

DELEGATION TO COSTA RICA--Budapest, May 4 (MTI)--Headed by Imre Katona, officiating secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council, a delegation left Thursday for Costa Rica to attend the inauguration of Rodrigo Carazo Odio as president of the country. The Hungarian team will be joined by Zsiva Pejak, Hungarian ambassador to Costa Rica, in San Jose. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 5 May 78 LD]

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON BREZHNEV'S FRG VISIT

LDO50643Y Warsaw PAP in English 0600 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Warsaw 5 May, PAP--In a commentary on the visit to the FRG paid by Leonid Brezhnev--the CPSU CC general secretary and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, TRYBUNA LUDU says that the visit is unanimously appraised as an important event in the current international situation, especially in Europe. It is characteristic that already before the beginning of Soviet-FRG talks in Bonn many commentators stressed that the visit would serve the cause of peace.

The most important part of this assessment is the fact that the West German Government is playing host to the leader of the party and the state which--together with the fraternal parties and other countries of the socialist community--concentrates all its efforts in the international arena on consolidating security of nations and peace, on solving the existing international disputes with the help of political negotiations, on taking steps which aim at deepening and strengthening political detente and supplementing it with the military one.

The post-war history has confirmed that the Soviet-FRG relations are an important factor of the situation in Europe. We are interested in such a development of these relations that would promote the strengthening of the tendencies most favourable for peace and European cooperation. The statements made in Moscow and Bonn indicate that it is possible.

Reporting and commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in Bonn says that this (?special) function of everything that is going on in the Soviet-FRG relations determines the historical and international importance of the meeting in Bonn.

As it can be seen so far from the course of the visit, the Soviet Union considers enlivening and accelerating of the process of detente as not only possible but also necessary. The making of progress in the field of disarmament and control of armaments is a necessary condition for this. The SPD-FRG political leadership in Bonn agrees with this principle, although, representing interests of the West, it views individual problems differently. Undoubtedly, further fate of the process determining the future of Europe and political climate in the world will depend on the extent to which the SDP-FRG leaders will take into consideration, in its own interest, Soviet initiatives.

GIEREK MEETS JOURNALISTS, DISCUSSES TRADE WITH WEST

LDO51026Y Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May PAP--Rationalization of imports and promotion of proexport production are the most important tasks facing Poland's foreign trade at present. The degree of the difficulty in implementing these tasks is increasing, stated PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek at a meeting with Polish journalists recently.

While the economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states shapes favourably and is free from artificial restrictions and unexpected barriers, the cooperation with the capitalist countries continues to encounter mounting obstacles. In the export, for instance, the Polish foreign trade has to overcome, apart from generally known restrictions, new protectionist barriers which render difficult the access of Polish articles to the markets of those countries. Despite these problems the Polish export to capitalist states grew in the first quarter of the present year by 11 per cent as envisaged by the economic plans. Simultaneously Poland is rationalizing her imports.

Edward Gierek said also that between 1971-1976 Poland bought from the capitalist states and put into use about 360 licences, mainly in the electroengineering, chemical and light industry. Owing to an active credit policy in the years 1972-1976 Poland managed to launch and complete 282 investment projects. The construction of another 156 investment projects has been commenced on the pay-back terms. Some of these projects have been commissioned.

The proportion of imported machinery in the entire processing industry goes up to about 58 per cent whereas in the electroengineering industry alone to as much as 70 per cent. According to the experts the degree of utilization of this valuable potential for the needs of export was not and is not satisfactory. Also the sums spent on imports rate too high, Edward Gierek stated. The consumption of raw materials is only one of the aspects of imports rationalization. Coproduction is another one.

This problem was discussed during the two successive sessions of the PUPP CC Political Bureau. It appeared that behind the term of coproduction hidden are excessive imports of raw materials or capital goods. Such erroneously conceived and unprofitable cooperation should be counteracted. This is not tantamount, of course, to cutting reasonable cooperation ties, Edward Gierek emphasized.

Excessive imports could be reduced through the effort of research centres, PUPP CC first secretary stated further on. Both the state of research base and a high technical level of Polish industry make realistic our ambition of utilizing to an ever greater extent the achievements of Polish science and technology. We count on a greater contribution than so far of Polish scientists to the designing and introduction of genuine modern technical and technological solutions. These questions will be discussed at the forthcoming 13th plenary meeting of the PUPP CC, said Edward Gierek.

MILITIA CONDUCTS LARGE OPERATION AGAINST 'CRIMINALS'

LD050840Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] The Citizens Militia has carried out a large-scale, nationwide operation against criminals in hiding. More than 21,000 Citizen Militia officers and members of the Citizens Militia Voluntary Reserve took part in the operation, which was also aimed against the organizers of criminal mafias. More than 35,000 cars and 15,000 places suspected to be frequented by criminals were inspected.

As a result of this operation, nearly 800 criminals were either arrested or traced; 253 people were caught in the act. Officers of the Citizens Militia and the Citizens Militia Voluntary Reserve recovered a great number of cars, [word indistinct] and other stolen property.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES ALGERIAN HOUSING MINISTER

LD041758Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Abdelmadjid Aouchiche, Algerian minister of housing and construction and chairman of the Algerian delegation to the Polish-Algerian committee for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, who is visiting Poland. Current problems of cooperation in these spheres and the possibilities of further development were discussed.

STATE COUNCIL RATIFIES ACCORDS, APPOINTS AMBASSADORS

LD041905Y Warsaw PAP in English 1720 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May, PAP--The Polish Council of State has ratified today the convention banning the use of environment-affecting technical means for military and other hostile ends and the Baltic fishing accord with Sweden.

The Council of State appointed new ambassadors:

Jerzy Pekala to the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea;

Marian Stradowski to the Republics of Mali and Gambia. He will also continue to discharge of his duties as ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Senegal to which he had been appointed on August 15, 1977.

Henryk Sobieski, Polish ambassador to the Republic of Venezuela since July 7, 1977, to the Republic of Guyana. He was also made envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to the Republic of Haiti.

The Council of State also complied with requests of 57 persons to grant Polish citizenship.

Jerzy Pekala, 49, was the president of the town of Cracow until a few days ago.

PAPER DISCUSSES ORIENTATION OF NEW AFGHAN REGIME

LD051008Y Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[From the press review: Comment on Afghanistan]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May, PAP--Speculations are continuing on the character and possible political implications of the coup staged recently in Afghanistan in effect of which a revolutionary-leftists government has been established in that country. The top-level posts in the new government have been taken over by civilians from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with the party's secretary Nur Mohammad Taraki as the prime minister. Taraki has been also entrusted with the chairmanship of the Revolutionary Council which represents the country's supreme authorities. The membership of the council is composed, however, of both political activists of the People's Democratic Party and young officers who have overthrown President Daud. Their leader, Colonel Abdol Qadir, who holds in the new government the portfolio of defence minister, is doubtless the key figure of a new system emerging in Afghanistan, writes the daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE in a commentary on the latest developments in Afghanistan.

The new authorities of Afghanistan have been recognized almost immediately by the Soviet Union which gave rise to speculations in the Western press as to the future orientation in Afghanistan's foreign policy. It should be stressed, however, that the new Afghanistan's rule has been recognized almost at the same time by the clearly right-wing government of India. The speculations, therefore seem to be too sweeping. A more certain suggestion is to be found in the obvious dissatisfaction manifested in Peking. President Daud's relations with Peking were warm whereas the present Premier Taraki belongs to a group of politicians opposed to the line of Peking among the left wing. Maoist groupings were and are in conflict with his party.

Meanwhile emphasis is laid on social questions which is reflected in the confiscation of the entire property of the Daud family as "gathered in a way contradictory to human values and principles of Islam, at the cost of the working people of Afghanistan".

CEAUSESCU INAUGURATES TWO EXHIBITIONS IN BUCHAREST

AU041525Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Summary] President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu today inaugurated two international exhibitions in Bucharest--the International Consumer Goods Fair and the International Salon of Chemistry--in the Scinteia Square exhibition complex. The ceremony was attended by "other party-state leaders, members of the foreign diplomatic corps accredited in Bucharest and representatives of Romanian and foreign exhibiting firms," as well as by a large public. Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Burtica greeted the arrival of President Ceausescu at the exhibition complex, where "23 Romanian foreign trade enterprises as well as many firms from 28 countries are exhibiting their products this year." After the inauguration ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu and his retinue visited various Romanian and foreign stands.

BURTICA RECEIVES TURKISH TRADE MINISTER

AU041745Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, this afternoon received Turkish Minister of Commerce Teoman Kiprululer, who is paying a visit to our country. During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides discussed matters concerning the implementation of cooperation ventures agreed upon at high level meetings, as well as the prospects for continuously developing bilateral cooperation in fields of mutual interest.

AUSTRIA'S BENYA RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU042039Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 4 May 78 AU

[Text] Vienna, AGERPRES 4/5/1978--Anton Benya, president of the Nationalrat of Austria, received on May 4, the delegation of the Romanian group of the interparliamentary union, led by Tudor Dragam, vice-chairman of the Romanian group, that attends the third interparliamentary conference on problems of the European security and cooperation. Satisfaction was expressed on the occasion at the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries and peoples, with stress being laid on the role of the contacts on a parliament line in the continuous development of the Romanian-Austrian relations.

Referring to the interparliamentary conference, they pointed to the necessity for its conclusion with the passing of documents including concrete measures regarding the contribution of parliaments and parliamentarians to the building of security and cooperation in Europe, regarding the importance of the participation, on fully equal footing, of all countries signatories to the Helsinki final act, in the taking of decisions referring to the future of peace in Europe.

The head of the Romanian delegation had also interviews with Sir Thomas Williams, president of the interparliamentary council, and with Pio Carlo Terenzio, general secretary of the interparliamentary union. They discussed problems regarding the conference proceedings.

TITO RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JORDAN'S HUSAYN

AU041539Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 May 78 AU

[Text] Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, has sent the following telegram to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito:

"Following my return to Jordan, allow me to express to you my deep gratitude and to say to you how highly I value the warm hospitality and sincere cordiality which you accorded to me and the Jordanian delegation during our visit to your great country. The faith in world peace and the just and true independence for all peoples is common to Jordan and Yugoslavia. I take pride in the friendship which has developed between us as well as in the friendly relations between our two peoples."

MORE ON MILOS MINIC'S TOUR OF FAR EAST COUNTRIES

Talks in Cambodia

LD041044Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0812 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Hnorn Penh--The stay in Hnorn Penh of Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, is being spent in intensive talks with his host, Ieng Sary, and meetings with Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, and Pol Pot, secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Minic was received by Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea. Our federal secretary gave him a message from President Tito which was in fact our president's reply to a message which he received in March this year.

Milso Minic also had a meeting with Pol Pot, secretary of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, with whom he had lengthy candid and friendly talks on existing international problems, internal development of the two countries and bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Kampuchea. After the talks, Pol Pot entertained his guest at a luncheon.

The leaders of Democratic Kampuchea recalled their earlier visits to Yugoslavia with satisfaction. Khieu Samphan remembered that he met President Tito in 1974, and when he visited Yugoslavia in 1976 in the course of the meeting of heads of state or government of the non-aligned countries in Colombo. He laid special stress on President Tito's role in the development of nonalignment as a world movement and also on the great significance of the support and help which Yugoslavia, and President Tito in particular, offered to the Kampuchea people in its struggle for freedom and independence.

Pol Pot, leading figure in the Communist Party of Kampuchea, also recalled his stay in Yugoslavia a number of years ago, when he participated in the building of the Belgrade-Zagreb motorway and visited Zagreb, Ljubljana, Postojna, Rijeka and other places in our country. Milos Minic met several times with his host Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister responsible for foreign affairs.

Minic's visit to friendly Kampuchea has offered the opportunity for the widest possible exchange of opinions on topical problems, and also in particular on the further activity and involvement of the nonaligned countries in accordance with the need to strengthen their unity and capacity for action.

All the talks and meetings which Minic had in the Kampuchea capital were characterized by the great frankness and friendly atmosphere which confirm the continuity in relations between the two countries which has not been interrupted for a moment. Kampuchea is one of the founders of the nonaligned movement and has always had a clear standpoint in regard of preserving the basic principles on which the movement is built.

In the talks held up till now with Milos Minic and members of the Yugoslav delegation, the Kampuchean leaders have confirmed their determination to do everything possible to strengthen the nonaligned movement in order that it should successfully realize its main functions in the modern world. Kampuchea is one of the few countries to have included non-alignment in its constitution, as one of the bases of its foreign policy.

In the talks between Minic and Ieng Sary, and during meetings with Khieu Samphan and Pol Pot, it was stated that there are no differences in standpoints between Yugoslavia and Kampuchea where the nonaligned movement and the basic problems arising within the framework of the movement are concerned. Both sides informed one another of their views on a number of particular problems, and of their appraisal of the situation in these regions. It was concluded that in the interests of goodneighborliness and on the principles of nonalignment, all disputes between individual member countries of the movement could be solved by peaceful means, with strict regard for the principles of noninterference, independence and sovereignty.

In the examination of bilateral relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with that which had so far been accomplished, both in the domain of economic relations, and also in the sphere of political relations; there exists between Yugoslavia and Kampuchea a trade agreement which is being realized to a satisfactory degree. The opportunities are at present being examined for the establishment of wider economic relations. It has been agreed that Kampuchea should prepare a proposal for certain branches of the economy which are of special interest for Kampuchea, and that this should be presented to economic organizations in Yugoslavia in order to conclude arrangements of mutual interest. Milos Minic invited Ieng Sary to visit Yugoslavia, an invitation which was accepted with pleasure.

A number of films prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was shown in the guest's honor, with the collective title "Democratic Kampuchea". Also present at the showing were Ieng Sary and a number of other Kampuchean officials, and also a group of women and girls from the environs of Phnom Penh.

This morning Milos Minic continues his trip round the countries of this part of Asia. He will stop over for a short time in Rangoon for talks with Burmese officials and then will continue his journey by air to India.

Message for Tito

ID041308Y Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 4 May 78 ID

[Text] Phnom Penh--Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea, today sent a message to President Tito which, it is reported, refers to the nonaligned movement and to the further activity of its member countries with the aim of consolidating their unity, strength, capacity for realization of the functions of a nonaligned movement.

Khieu Samphan's message is the continuation of a practice whereby the two statesmen exchange messages on topical international problems. Milos Minic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who today ended an official and friendly visit to Democratic Kampuchea, is taking the message with him.

Milos Minic, his wife and the members of the delegation were given a send-off at the airport in Phnom Penh as cordial and friendly as their reception 2 days before.

The send-off party included Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister responsible for foreign affairs, and a group of government officials.

Stopover in Burma

LD041536Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi--Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting this afternoon with his Burmese colleague, Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

It is reported that the talks concerned bilateral relations, which are stated to be constantly following an upward trend, but it was noted that by no means have all opportunities been exploited in order to develop yet further and deepen the cooperation, especially economic cooperation, between the two countries. The Burmese minister recalled the recent successful visit to Rangoon by Stevan Doronjski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, which, he said, had consolidated and further stimulated the traditional friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Burma.

In the course of the talks between the two diplomatic heads, a review was made of questions relating to the forthcoming activity of the nonaligned countries and to the special UN session on disarmament.

Minic and Maung also discussed questions relating to Southeast Asia. The Burmese side expressed anxiety at the situation in the region, which, it was said, brings unrest to the whole of this part of the world. In this connection the wish was expressed for the earliest possible normalization of the state of relations between the countries in this territory.

Minister Maung informed Minic that he is to lead the Burmese delegation to the forthcoming conference of ministers of the nonaligned countries in Belgrade, to which meeting this country attributes exceptional importance.

This meeting between Minic and Maung took place at the airport in Rangoon, where the aircraft carrying the Yugoslav delegation halted for almost 2 hours on its way to the Indian capital of Delhi.

Minic Arrives in India

LD041240Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] New Delhi--"I hope for very useful and meaningful talks with your Indian leaders," Milos Minic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign affairs, said today at the beginning of a 2-day official and friendly visit to India.

In a press statement at Delhi airport, where he arrived today accompanied by his wife Milka Minic and a group of high-ranking officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Comrade Minic said that the exchange of opinions will cover topics concerning the coming ministerial session of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries, and also the state of bilateral relations. He said that he will also discuss preparations for the ministerial conference of the nonaligned movement countries which is to be held at the end of July in Belgrade.

Milos Minic said that the visit had been planned earlier and that it is part of the very frequent consultations between the two countries, which are linked by many years of cooperation and traditional friendship.

Official talks begin this afternoon and early this evening, Comrade Minic will, according to the program for his visit, pay a visit to Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India. Andjelko Blazevic, SFRY ambassador in India, and members of the embassy and of the Yugoslav community in New Delhi were also in the welcoming party in addition to Indian officials.

Meets With President Reddy

LDO42100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi, May 4, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milos Minic, who is paying a two-day official visit to India, this evening called on Indian President Sanjiva Reddy to whom he presented an invitation from President Tito to visit Yugoslavia.

During the ensuing talk, it has been learned, the development of Yugoslav-Indian cooperation was discussed and the mutual satisfaction expressed with the friendly relations between the two countries, relations with a long tradition.

President Sanjiva Reddy spoke in warm words about President Tito, setting out the Yugoslav president's role, within the non-aligned movement, in the consolidation of the forces of peace in the world. President Reddy expressed a strong wish to meet with President Tito.

During the talk, views were exchanged also on international questions, in particular the activity of the non-aligned pending the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

Meeting With Vajpayee

LDO42102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] New Delhi, May 4 (TANJUG)--The first working meeting between Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Milos Minic and Indian Foreign Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee focussed on current activities of the nonaligned movement and the pending special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament. It is well-known that the U.N. special session on disarmament has been convened at the proposal of the nonaligned summit in Colombo.

A considerable part of the Minic-Vajpayee talks was devoted to non-aligned strategy at the special session. In this context, both sides consider that the non-aligned countries must come forward with an adjusted proposal and document coordinating the work of the special session and defining concrete measures conducive to a reduction in armament expenses and the greater channelling of these funds for general development.

During the talks, the conviction was expressed that it is only through concrete action and not resolutions alone that disarmament can be realized. Disarmament, it was set out, is the aspiration of the non-aligned movement and the overwhelming majority of mankind.

Minic and Vajpayee continued the exchange of views in the presence of the two countries' ranking Foreign Ministry officials. The Indian foreign minister informed his guests about India's latest actions for improving relations in the region of southern Asia. The Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction that the countries of the region are solving certain questions on the basis of the principles of the non-aligned movement and that India has improved its relations with virtually all neighbours.

Speaking about the aspirations of the non-aligned movement, to which the majority of mankind belongs, the Indian foreign minister set out President Tito's role in giving substance to the nonaligned movement, and expressed great esteem for the Yugoslav president.

The talks will continue tomorrow. Milos Minic will tomorrow meet also with Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

PLO OFFICIALS CONTINUE VISIT TO BELGRADE

Talks With Djuranovic

LD041924Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 4, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Executive Council President Veselin Djuranovic today received a delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) headed by PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi. In the ensuing talk, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship characteristic for relations between Yugoslavia and the PLO, current questions of interest to the two sides--particularly the situation in the Middle East--were discussed in detail.

The Palestinian delegation expressed gratitude to Yugoslav President Tito, the government and the people of Yugoslavia for their support and help to the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and for efforts invested towards a long-term just settlement of the Middle East problem.

Qaddumi, Abu Mayzar Depart

LD042050Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1909 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Yugoslavia tonight. 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee, also left with Qaddumi.

Before leaving our country, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official representative of the PLO Executive Committee, gave a short statement to TANJUG's diplomatic correspondent, in which he assessed the visit as very satisfactory. Abu Mayzar stressed that the talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, had been held in an atmosphere marked by sincerity and friendship which characterized relations between the SPFRY and the PLO. He said that a broad exchange of views had been carried out on the most topical international issues and above all on the latest situation in the Middle East. The PLO's official representative added that the talks had also dealt with the preparations for the forthcoming meetings of nonaligned countries. He laid stress on the gratitude to Yugoslavia and in particular President Tito for their great aid and support to the Palestine people's struggle for the realization of its just ideals.

"This visit has again confirmed that Yugoslavia supports the Palestinians demand, among other things, for their own state. I use this opportunity to convey greetings from the leader of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, to President Tito and those from the Palestinian people to the friendly people of Yugoslavia," Abu Mayzar said.

VIDIC CHAIRS LCY SESSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

LD042544Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The commission for international relations of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium held a session in Belgrade today, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At the session, Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke about the recent Ninth Congress of the Spanish Communist party [PCE] at which he headed the LCY delegation. In his report and in the ensuing discussion it was stressed that very successful and extensive cooperation was developing between the LCY and the PCE, and a number of proposals were made on how to further promote this cooperation.

A discussion was also held at the session with the participation of prominent scientific and political workers, on the ideological-political aspects of the struggle for a new international economic order and on the SFRY's sociopolitical activities in this connection.

It was stressed that the progressive sociohistorical meaning of the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order was inseparably linked to the struggle for peace, for a dynamically understood, active, peaceful coexistence and for the social progress of mankind. The redistribution of the world's wealth and the redistribution of the forces of production represented an essential prerequisite in this connection. The process concerned was a long-term one of the creation of new international economic relations based on equality, equal rights, sovereign control of one's own natural resources and the right of every people to its own course of sociopolitical development. It was stressed that the economic strategy of nonaligned countries, as defined in the concept of the new international economic order, was fundamentally in the interest of all countries, all the peaceful and progressive social and political forces.

It was stressed at the session that the objective changes in the present-day world--above all, the crisis in present-day capitalist relations, the scientific-technical revolution in the development of the forces of production, the growing gap between the developed and developing countries and the processes of political and economic decolonization--were opening up real possibilities for the gradual establishment of new international economic relations, though the process was a complex and long-term one. At the same time, this also represented a challenge to all the progressive and democratic forces in the world.

It was noted that intense work was being done today in the SFRY on the further elaboration of the conceptual basis and lines of action for the struggle toward the new international economic order. It was stressed that sociopolitical organizations could make a significant contribution in this respect through their ideological-political work and their international activities.

It was also stressed that an even more significant place should be allocated to exchanges of views on these questions in the course of the cooperation between the LCY, the SAWPY, the SFRY's sociopolitical organizations and the workers' parties and other progressive movements. This should, to an even greater extent, represent one of the basic spheres of bilateral and other forms of cooperation with the political parties of nonaligned and developing countries.

A number of proposals were made at the session, especially with regard to the information and political work being done by the LCY, the SAWPY and by the public in general, on ways of explaining the ideological-political essence of the struggle for the new international economic order and throwing light on the current and long-term activities of nonaligned and developing countries, which are the main champions of this struggle. Proposals were also made on how to further intensify scientific-research work on questions encountered in this field.

GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLIES ELECT NEW OFFICIALS

Kosovo Assembly Members

LD041920Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Summary] Pristina--At the first joint session of the newly elected chambers of the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today, Dusan Ristic was elected president and Dr Drita Dobrosi and Nebi Gasi were elected vice presidents of the assembly.

Bahri Oruci was elected president of the Executive Council of the Kosovo Assembly. The chambers elected 24 members of the Executive Council and appointed the provincial secretaries as follows: Riza Sapundzija, Dimitrije Tasic, Pajasit Nusi, Enver Nedsepi; Vuk Saljici, provincial secretary for national defense; Mustafa Sefedini, provincial secretary for internal affairs; Nazmi Juniku, provincial secretary for justice and general administration; Behajdin Elesi, provincial secretary for labor; Dragan Vljajic, provincial secretary for agriculture, forestry and water resources; Djemsit Durici, provincial secretary for finance; Seljadin Jadrasi, provincial secretary for economy; Vukasin Jokanovic, provincial secretary for legislation and organization; Ismet Gusija, director of the provincial institute for social planning; Dr Mehmet Begeraca, provincial secretary for health and social policy; Zejnulah Gruda, provincial secretary for relations with foreign countries; Arslan Baruti; Dr Imer Jaka, provincial secretary for education, science and culture; Nehat Isljami, provincial secretary for information; Vehbi Hajredini, provincial secretary for the market and prices; Zija Muljadza, provincial secretary for town planning, housing and communal activities; Gordana Lazic, Rustem Bejta, Tomislav Sekulic, and Omer Cipa.

Ljubomir Bulatovic was appointed secretary of the assembly.

The following were elected members of the presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo: Dzavid Nimani, Bejta Novebrdalijsa, Vasilije Bogdanovic, Sretko Trifunovic, Bajram Selimi, Azem Azemi and Dr Feriz Krasnici. Mahmut Bakali, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, and Dusan Ristic, president of the provincial assembly, are ex officio members of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The following were elected members of the delegation sent by the assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo to the chamber of the republics and provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Avdi Bakali, Avdi Trmkoli, Acif Beciri; Blagoje Ivanovic, Bosko Dimitrijevic, Fazli Kajtasi, Husein Prekazi and Milija Kovacevic. At the end of the joint session Dusan Ristic thanked the outgoing officials for their work.

At the separate sessions held today by the three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly Dr Ezad Stavilecin was elected president of the sociopolitical chamber, Resat Rudi, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor and Hasim Mustafa, president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

At the ensuing first session of the new presidency, Dzavid Nimani was reelected president of the presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

At the ensuing first session of the new Kosovo Executive Council Riza Sapundzija, Dimitrije Tasic, Pajazit Nusi and Enver Redzeqi were elected vice presidents and Arslan Baruti secretary of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Macedonia Assembly Officials

AU041707Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 78 p 3 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Skopje, 29 April--At its session today the Macedonian Assembly reelected Blagoja Taleski as its president and elected Sukri Ramo, Mito Micajkov, Dr Trajce Grujoski and Burhan Ademi as its vice presidents. At the same session the assembly reelected Vidoje Smilevski as president of the Macedonian Presidency and elected Ljupco Arsov, Strahil Gigov, Piruz Demir, Meti Krlju, Vlado Maleski, Veselinka Malinska and Dr Asem Simitciev as members of the presidency. The president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists is member of the presidency by virtue of his position.

The Social-Political Chamber, the Chamber of Associated Labor and the Chamber of Communes of the assembly elected Kata Tahtova, Slobodan Arnaudov and Blasko Janevski as their presidents, respectively. The following were elected as members of the new delegation of the Macedonian Assembly to the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly: Uros Andreevski, Dr Vasil Griveev, Vaska Duganova, Aco Icev, Vanco Nikolovski, Negre Novakovski, Mito Pejovski, Nidzet Ramadani, Moric Romano, Asan Korim, Stojan Cosev and Taki Hamid.

Blagoja Popov was unanimously reelected as president of the Macedonian Executive Council and Lazar Labacevski was elected secretary and Goga Nikolovski, Hisen Ramadani and Vasil Tudzarov were elected vice presidents of the council. The assembly elected members of the Macedonian Executive Council and appointed the following republican secretaries: Maj Gen Mile Arnautovski for national defense; Mirko Bunevski for internal affairs; Dr Djordji Caca for justice; Risto Filipovski for finance; Durgut Edipovski for general economic affairs and market; Eng Ljubomir Korunovski for industry; Eng Hristo Hristomanov for agriculture and forestry; Aleksandar Varnaliev for transport and communications; Eng Tomislav Papes for urban planning; Tahir Kadriu for foreign economic relations; Andon Mojsov for labor; Anatoli Damjanovski for science and education; Dr Djordje Popovski for culture; Petar Dzundev for health and social policy; Tomislav Simovski for international relations; Radule Kostovski for information; and Dr Vladimir Mitkov for legislation and organization. Pavle Tasevski was appointed director of the republican institute for social planning. Vera Dimitrova and Milan Horvat were also elected as members of the Macedonian Executive Council.

Vojvodina Assembly Members

LD042210Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Novi Sad--The delegates of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina reelected at their session today, the first in the new term, Vilmos Molnar as president of the Assembly of Vojvodina.

The vice presidents of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are: Djordje Stojisic, hitherto president of the municipal assembly in Sremska Mitrovica; Branka Lazic, hitherto vice president of the municipal assembly in Novi Sad; and Rudi Sova, hitherto member of the Executive Committee of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium.

The assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina elected the following as members of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Presidency: Radovan Vlajkovic, Mitja Sedlak, Jozef Babi, Petar Bucu, Milan Canak, Verica Didic, Miso Vareca, Predrag Vladislavljevic, and Zarko Supunski. The ex officio members of the Presidency are Dusan Alimpic, president of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee, and Vilmos Milnar, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The delegates of the three assembly chambers reelected Niohla Kmezic president of the Executive Council and the following as members of the Executive Council: Karouj Bagi, Miroslav Bakic, Stevan Bek, Zoran Babec, Ferenc Pala, Zivko Blagojevic, Gerhard Burbah, Djordje Cvetkovic, Djordje Hajder, Sandor Horvat, Sinisa Verica, Andras Moro, Nemanja Mrdjanov, Milenko Nikolic, Darinka Nedeljkovic, Dobrivoje Radic, Nada Ramadanovic, Svetozar Rakic, Isidor Sekicki, Bosko Todorovic, Dusan Visnjic, Ivan Vracarci, Sava Vujkov and Stojan Samurovic. Sixteen of the 25 members of the Executive Council have been reelected.

VLAIKOVIC REELECTED HEAD OF VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY

LD042212Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina today held its first session at which it reelected Radovan Vlajkovic president.

Matija Sedlak, hitherto vice president of the Assembly of Vojvodina, was elected vice president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

DAPCEVIC ADDRESSES VIENNA INTERPARLIAMENTARY SESSION

LD041950Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--The head of the Yugoslav delegation to the third interparliamentary conference in Vienna, Peko Dapcevic, vice president of the SFRY assembly and chairman of the Yugoslav interparliamentary group, spoke at today's plenary session of the conference about his country's views on the problems of European security and cooperation and about the specific and important role of the interparliamentary conference in this sphere.

Dapcevic said that members of parliaments have a special responsibility for giving encouragement to the further promotion of detente in Europe and the world by implementing the letter and spirit of the final Helsinki act and stressed that the Belgrade meeting on European security and cooperation has shown that detente in Europe is exposed to the influences exercised by the complex international situation. Although it did not fully come up to our expectations, Dapcevic emphasized, the Belgrade meeting showed that the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] constitutes a lasting basis for the development of relations in Europe and that the continuation of the process of detente represents the imperative interest of all the European peoples.

Parliaments and governments are expected to exert constant effort through unilateral, bilateral and multilateral actions if this process is to proceed as conceived in Helsinki and if it is to correspond to the wishes and needs of the European peoples. The only way to achieve this is through patient negotiating on an equal footing. The efforts to settle all the questions by agreement acquire a universal value.

"The fact that Europe is a region with the highest concentration of arms and armed forces gives rise to immeasurable dangers," Dapcevic said. "The bloc structure of relations between European states was expected in these circumstances to establish a balance of power based on armament. However, experience has shown that tension is not reduced when the armed forces in the blocs grow stronger. Consequently, solutions should be sought through the lessening of the bloc divisions and through the settling of disputed questions by negotiation. Europe would thus begin to rid itself of the fear of war. This would certainly have an effect on internal democratic development in European countries."

The head of the Yugoslav delegation went on to point to the CSCE as the motive force in negotiations and to the fact that the awareness of the dangers in negotiations and to the fact that the awareness of the dangers caused by the arms race and the development of mass extermination and even conventional weapons is widespread in the European countries and in Canada and the United States. He drew attention to the fact that the negotiations on this are proceeding slowly, that the progress achieved is insignificant and that the interests of those taking part in them are too opposed. "Because of this it is in the interest of all the European countries to overcome this state of affairs, so that views can be brought closer together through negotiations," he said. "In this way the European peoples will help both themselves and others and will establish the badly needed links between the states of the CSCE and other states, particularly nonaligned and neutral states, whose involvement in the sphere of security is very great. The General Assembly special session on disarmament, which we fully support, provides all the European states with an opportunity to work for a halt in the arms race, bearing in mind the security of Europe as a whole and as a part of the world community."

Dapcevic went on to say that the security of the Mediterranean is directly linked with the security of Europe. The principles adopted at the CSCE on the settling of mutual relations are a valuable indicator of the direction in which the European countries should be active in the search for lasting and just solutions for the Mediterranean region. The promotion of economic and other forms of cooperation in the Mediterranean, which will be the subject of the meeting scheduled for Valletta, should also be supported as fully as possible.

According to the vice president of the SFRY Assembly, Helsinki has been followed by an upsurge in economic cooperation between the participant countries, and in order to be maintained, this development should be constantly enriched with fresh forms. Yugoslavia sees great possibilities in the field of trade, industrial cooperation and the transfer of technology and scientific achievements, and this is the context in which it assesses the value of the Bonn meeting on scientific cooperation. Pointing out the difficulties arising from the strengthening of protectionism in economic relations, Dapcevic drew attention to the fact that Yugoslavia is suffering serious difficulties because of this situation, especially as regards the trade imbalance and, unless appropriate solutions are found, he said, this is bound to restrict its economic relations with individual countries.

"The raising of barriers by the existing economic groupings is contrary to the building of a Europe in which prosperity is interdependent, and this is the only kind of Europe that can insure tranquility and peace for itself on a lasting basis. The consequences of the exclusiveness of the economic groupings could be considerably alleviated by giving greater powers to the UN Economic Commission for Europe as the main instrument for the multilateral implementation of the provisions of the final act of the CSCE in the economic sphere. We also appreciate the significance of East-West relations. However, we feel that this commission should also devote its attention to the problems of the insufficiently developed southern part of Europe if it is to fulfill its task as an instrument of all the European states. Owing to its interests in the present-day world of interdependence, Europe is inspired and will continue to be inspired, despite the difficulties of adaptation, to establish new forms of cooperation with the developing countries. Consequently, the establishment of the new international economic order is also a European priority," Dapcevic said.

Dwelling, in conclusion, on the problem of human rights, Dapcevic stressed that their realization is also of significance for the relations between states and that "just as tension limits human rights, peace and prosperity broaden them without fail. Though a vast amount of progress has been made this century in the emancipation of man, these rights still continue to be a topical question in all of their forms. There is something to be done by everybody in this respect. However, no one should impose his own standards on others, and when an attempt is made to do so, we are confronted with the practice of confrontation between the social and economic models. For instance, in our country we have adopted, as a constitutional right, the right to self-management. In self-management the realization of human rights is broadened and enriched with new possibilities for the citizens' active and responsible role in the process of decision-making in all the spheres of social, political and economic life, which is the basic prerequisite for the elimination of the sources of man's alienation as a phenomenon of the present-day world. This opens up a wide scale of freedoms and alternatives and also of conflicts of views in our system of self-managing pluralism of interests."

Dapcevic went on to stress another dimension of human rights. "Experience so far acquired shows that human rights are not realized only as the rights of individuals, but also as the collective rights of the social, national, ethnic and other entities. Yugoslavia attaches particular importance to the realization of the rights of the national minorities, which it has proved by the consistent implementation on its territory of their rights on the basis of full equality.

We are convinced that respect for the rights of the national minorities represents a valuable contribution toward the development of goodneighborly relations and toward mutual trust, provided that the territorial integrity of states and noninterference in internal affairs are also respected."

In conclusion, Dapcevic stressed that parliaments occupy an important place in the strengthening of European security and promotion of cooperation. They have already achieved a great deal in this sphere, he added, noting that the implementation of the Helsinki documents should continue to be the main theme of parliamentary meetings. He expressed the hope that the beneficial practice of holding meetings of the European groups will continue and that other forms of the exchange of views and mutual cooperation will also develop, because the interparliamentary union has proved itself to be a suitable instrument for the coordination of actions and for the overall discussion of European cooperation, an aim which this conference will also serve.

NEW TRADE PROTOCOL CONCLUDED WITH PRC

LDO41936Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 4 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade , May 4, (TANJUG)--The third session of the Yugoslav-Chinese trade committee ended here today after a protocol on the talks was signed. The protocol was signed by the two heads of delegation: Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Filip Babic and Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Cheng Yun-wang.

During the session the two sides expressed satisfaction with the results in bilateral trade. Last year, Yugoslav-Chinese trade was three times as high as in 1976 and amounted to 90 million dollars.

In the first quarter of this year, trade between the two countries was five times higher than in the same period of last year. During the talks, the Yugoslav side expressed interest in purchases of Chinese petroleum, coal, food products, in particular rice, leather, tin, metal alloys and consumer goods. The Chinese side showed interest in purchases of Yugoslav vessels, ship engines, transportation means, agricultural machines, construction industry and mining equipment. The two sides established that the necessary conditions exist for doubling Yugoslav-Chinese trade this year.

CUBAN ENVOY MEETS WITH SERBIAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT

FLO41536Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1524 GMT 4 May 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Ambassador to Yugoslavia Eloy Valdes has met with Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Valdes and Markovic discussed bilateral relations and other topics of mutual interest. The Cuban diplomat also met with Valadislav Obradovic, chief of the Department for International Relations of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

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